

## Jets Strike West Beirut; PLO Accepts Exit Plan

Some Details Undecided  
On Peacekeeping Force

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Heavy fighting broke out again Friday and Israeli jets struck in West Beirut close to the headquarters of Lebanon's prime minister, as Palestinian guerrillas announced final agreement had been reached on the mechanics and timetable of their evacuation from West Beirut.

Fifteen minutes after warning residents of the besieged city to flee for their lives, Israeli tank forces drove along the Museum Road, the main crossing between East and West Beirut, behind an artillery barrage. The tanks encountered heavy opposition from

Residents of battered West Beirut are clinging to the last shreds of their sanity. Page 2.

The Palestine Liberation Organization along the Museum Road.

The heavy fighting, near the crossing point beside the National Museum, died down after about an hour.

PLO officials said that final agreement has been reached with Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy on all major issues regarding the departure of guerrillas from Beirut and only a "few details" need to be resolved.

Jamil Hilal, a PLO official, said the guerrillas' leader, Yasser Arafat, had agreed that two battalions of fighters — about 700 men — would leave West Beirut by sea to the Jordanian port of Aqaba before an advance French contingent of a multinational peacekeeping force arrives.

The PLO "agreed in principle" to leave its heavy weaponry behind rather than turn it over to the Lebanese Army in the Bekaa Valley, which is controlled by Syria, he said.

He and another PLO official, Zuhair Natour, said most of the 6,000 to 8,000 guerrillas would go overland on the Beirut-Damascus highway to Syria, then to other parts of the Arab world, most of them to Egypt and Jordan. King Hussein of Jordan was reportedly prepared to grant amnesty to the

guerrillas, who once tried to overthrow his government.

The pro-Iraqi fighters in the PLO would travel by sea to Aqaba along with some PLO guerrillas carrying Jordanian passports.

Other reports said Mr. Arafat and his senior aides are expected to set up new headquarters in Tunis, where the Arab League is based.

Mr. Hilal said Mr. Habib had already been given a timetable specifying how many guerrillas would leave each day during the 15-day withdrawal operation. The timing of deployment of a multinational force and the length of its stay remained to be determined, PLO officials said.

The Palestinians, Lebanese and Americans are all agreed, so it is up to the Israelis now," Mr. Hilal said. Mr. Habib suggested that final arrangements could be worked out by Friday, he said.

It has been agreed, Mr. Hilal said, that the French contingent would be the first to arrive and the French soldiers would immediately take over PLO front-line positions. Then contingents would arrive from Italy, Greece, the United States and possibly Canada.

French officials in Paris said they were willing to send French soldiers for a multinational force, but insisted that no troops would be sent until a cease-fire was declared.

President Elias Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fuad Butros were present at conference between Mr. Habib and Premier Shafiq al-Wazir to work out the final details of the evacuation operation.

The Palestinian exit from Beirut is the core of the political settlement which we are working on," Mr. Wazzan said before the meeting. "We have reached near agreement and what we now need is implementation. I feel we have reached near a final agreement."

Shortly after he spoke, Israeli combat planes struck the heart of West Beirut's commercial district and scored direct hits on two key PLO strongholds. Witnesses said a seven-story building housing the headquarters of PLO's security

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Hundreds of cars lined up, waiting to cross into East Beirut, at the Galerie Samaan Crossing. The Associated PressCivilian residents ran past Israeli tanks at the Museum Crossing in their flight from West Beirut. The Associated Press

## Israel Rejects U.S. and UN Calls for Easing of Beirut Siege

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel, brushing aside U.S. and United Nations appeals, said Friday that it would not relax the siege of West Beirut and made a new threat to remove trapped Palestinian guerrillas out of Beirut.

Israel launched new air strikes on the Lebanese capital Friday, the first since Wednesday. President Reagan had appealed to Israel to halt the bombardment while negotiations continue on a peaceful Palestinian withdrawal.

Undermining the tough stand taken by the Cabinet Thursday, the Foreign Ministry said that instead of heeding Washington's call to pull back its forces, Israel would try to convince the United States that it had to keep the military option open.

Meanwhile, at the United Nations in New York, the United States on Friday vetoed a Soviet resolution calling on all countries to halt arms shipments and military aid to Israel to punish it for refusing to pull back from West Beirut.

Government sources said earlier that while the Israeli Cabinet had given more time to the diplomatic efforts of Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, it continues to believe that Israeli pressure is needed to get the Palestinian guerrillas out of Beirut.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin sent a letter responding to a strongly worded message from Mr. Reagan that urged Israel to hold its fire in Lebanon.

Officials declined to disclose its contents but leaks to the Israeli press suggested that it basically reiterated the decisions made Thursday night by the Cabinet.

A statement after the meeting made clear that Israel would not allow the United Nations to send observers into Beirut to monitor cease-fires and would not pull back its forces to the positions they held last Sunday before the latest round of fighting.

In Washington, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said Friday that the United States was renewing its call for Israel to withdraw to the positions it held on Aug. 1 "and to maintain a cease-fire which we think is essential for the peace process to go forward."

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Habib's mission again stood at a "critical stage."

And Alan Romberg, a deputy State Department spokesman, said the United States has been made clear to the PLO that unless there is a prompt diplomatic resolution, "there is a real danger of military action" by Israeli forces.

In addition to refusing to pull back from Beirut and to allow UN observers into the city, the Cabinet rejected of earlier UN plans calling for a cease-fire and a halt to military activities in Lebanon.

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy bombardment to give Mr. Habib a

better chance of arranging a PLO

withdrawal.

Habib's efforts will collapse if there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous," he added.

Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy bombardment to give Mr. Habib a

better chance of arranging a PLO withdrawal.

Habib's efforts will collapse if there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous," he added.

Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy bombardment to give Mr. Habib a

better chance of arranging a PLO withdrawal.

Habib's efforts will collapse if there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous," he added.

Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy bombardment to give Mr. Habib a

better chance of arranging a PLO withdrawal.

Habib's efforts will collapse if there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous," he added.

Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy bombardment to give Mr. Habib a

better chance of arranging a PLO withdrawal.

Habib's efforts will collapse if there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous," he added.

Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy bombardment to give Mr. Habib a

better chance of arranging a PLO withdrawal.

Habib's efforts will collapse if there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous," he added.

Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy bombardment to give Mr. Habib a

better chance of arranging a PLO withdrawal.

Habib's efforts will collapse if there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous," he added.

Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy bombardment to give Mr. Habib a

better chance of arranging a PLO withdrawal.

Habib's efforts will collapse if there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous," he added.

Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy bombardment to give Mr. Habib a

better chance of arranging a PLO withdrawal.

Habib's efforts will collapse if there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous," he added.

Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The Israeli response prompted the Soviet Union to call for the Security Council meeting. The session was marked by acrimonious exchanges between the Soviet and Israeli representatives.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The United States has asked Israel to withdraw its forces to Sunday's positions and stop its heavy bombardment to give Mr. Habib a

better chance of arranging a PLO withdrawal.

Habib's efforts will collapse if there is not also a credible Israeli military option," the Foreign Minister spokesman said.

Another official pointed out that 22 Israeli soldiers had been killed and about 75 injured this week. "The [United States] idea that we should throw away what these lives cost us is preposterous," he added.

Local press accounts have said that at a stormy meeting on Wednesday, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon suggested to William Brown, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, that Israel no longer had confidence in Mr. Habib.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenski said the United States vetoed the resolution "because it calls for sanctions and because it ... will not contribute to our goal of achieving a peaceful settlement."

The Israeli response prompted the

## House in U.S. Rejects Nuclear Arms Freeze, Backs Geneva Process

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — The House rejected a resolution Thursday calling for an immediate freeze in production, deployment and testing of nuclear weapons after having been repeatedly warned that such a measure would interfere with U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations.

Instead, by a vote of 204 to 202, it adopted a substitute resolution endorsing ongoing strategic arms talks in Geneva to achieve "an equitable and verifiable agreement which freezes strategic forces at equal and substantially reduced levels."

Fifty-three Democrats voted with 151 Republicans for the substitute.

Although the margin was narrow, the vote was an important victory for the White House, which had lobbied intensely against the freeze resolution since the measure was adopted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee in June. Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, led the forces supporting the freeze.

### Reagan Calls

The White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said that up in the last moment Mr. Reagan was making calls to House members still undecided on the issue.

Mr. Reagan said the House action "provides strong support for our negotiators" in Geneva. He said it "signals to the Soviet Union the American people's determination to seek peace through arms control agreements that will effectively reduce the nuclear arsenals of both sides."

Before the vote on the freeze resolution, Rep. William S. Broome, Republican of Michigan, the principal sponsor of the substitute resolution, read a letter from Mr. Reagan saying that adoption of the freeze would give Soviet negotiators in Geneva an impression that the United States would settle for less than it has already proposed in the arms negotiations.

Neither of the resolutions considered by the House was binding.

## Russians Retaliate Over Glen Cove, Bar U.S. Envoy From Beach Area

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The State Department has announced that the Soviet Union has barred U.S. diplomats stationed in Moscow from a swimming area along the Moskva and Volga Rivers. The area is a favorite with diplomats stationed in the Soviet capital.

The decision by Moscow was made 10 days after the city of Glen Cove, N.Y., reaffirmed its decision to bar Soviet diplomats from its golf courses, tennis courts and beaches.

A spokesman for the State Department, Joseph W. Reap, said: "We regret this decision on the part of Soviet authorities. Neither side can benefit from an escalation of mutual restrictions on each other's diplomats."

In May, the Glen Cove City Council voted to deny Soviet diplomats the use of the town's recreational facilities. The Russians own a 49-room mansion in Glen Cove and local officials accused the Russians of using their mansion to eavesdrop on telephone calls and other communications related to Long Island's high-technology and defense industries. The officials have also complained about the tax-free status of the Soviet property.

The U.S. Embassy rents a dacha for its personnel on a wooded seven-acre estate near the Bay of Joys, a widening-out of a canal linking the Moskva and Volga Rivers, about 15 miles north of the city.

### U.S. Revokes Soviet Newsman's Credentials

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The State Department revoked the press credentials of Melior Sturua, a Soviet correspondent for the government newspaper *Izvestia* in retaliation for expulsion of a Newsweek reporter from the Soviet Union.

It said that Mr. Sturua, who is on home leave in Moscow, would not be accredited again until the Kremlin restored the credentials of the Newsweek correspondent, Andrew Nagorski.

## Copenhagen Lawyer Evasive On Ad Showing Danish King

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — Who is Kurt Bergstrom, and why does he want the world to remember Denmark in October 1943?

Mr. Bergstrom's name appeared in Friday's issue of the International Herald Tribune at the bottom of a full-page photograph of the Danish King Christian X.

"Denmark, October 1943. Don't you remember?" was the only other text.

Gunnar Homann, a Copenhagen attorney who said he repre-

### Earthquake Hits Aleutians

United Press International

GOLDEN, Colo. — A moderate earthquake struck the Andreanof Islands in the Aleutians Thursday, the U.S. Geological Survey reported. The quake was centered about 40 miles (65 kilometers) southeast of Adak Island and was felt on Adak.



Great for Swimmers  
Lavish indoor pool and  
Olympic size heated outdoor pool

PALACE HOTEL  
GSTAAD  
SWITZERLAND

Please call:

Phone: 031/31 922 222  
or the  
The Leading Hotels of the World

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ®  
Est. 1911

Just tell the bartender  
"Want one now?"

or Falkenstr. 9, Munich  
or M/S Astor at sea

## Unrest in East Africa Upsets U.S. Equations

### Kenya Coup Attempt and Somalia Insurgency Underline Vulnerability

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — The stretch of Indian Ocean coastline that runs from the tip of Africa's horn to southern Kenya is, through the prism of East-West rivalry, American turf.

On the House floor, the debate boiled down to a question of whether a freeze should come before or after negotiations on reduced levels of nuclear arms.

Those who favored a freeze argued that there was strategic parity between the superpowers: that is, that the Soviet Union and the United States had roughly comparable nuclear strengths.

Opponents of the freeze echoed Mr. Reagan's view that the Soviet Union had a margin of strategic superiority over the United States and that a buildup was required so that a freeze would not place the nation in a militarily disadvantageous position.

### Hiroshima Bombing

Rep. Broomefield, in his closing argument, insisted that the freeze-resolution would actually lock nuclear arsenals into place at higher levels than a freeze farther in the future.

In adopting the committee-approved freeze, he said, the House would in effect "repudiate the president's initiative in strategic arms reduction talks just as they are getting off the ground."

The floor fight occurred on the eve of the 37th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in World War II and a week after the House had authorized a \$1.97-billion military budget, which included funds for new strategic weapons such as the B-1 bomber and the MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

Rep. Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, insisted that reductions must come first and a freeze, perhaps later. "If we freeze now, we are freezing with their hands at our throat," he said. "And I'd rather that they take their hands down and back up some, and then freeze."

A much more general arms control proposal that does not call for a freeze in place has been approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is uncertain whether it will ever come to a vote on the floor.

The government's seven Socialist ministers decided Thursday night to quit the coalition to propose a parliamentary defeat of financial measures decided by the 28-member Cabinet last Saturday.

The Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of Parliament, rejected Wednesday by a vote of 123 to 198 a Socialist tax bill that was part of a government austerity package to trim the 1982 deficit, estimated at the equivalent of \$47 billion.

At least 30 coalition-party deputies joined the opposition in the secret vote that defeated the measure.

The Socialist Party leader, Bettino Craxi, accused members of the other coalition parties of retreating on a commitment to vote for the program, thus "violating precise agreements among the parties of the coalition."

"Under these conditions, the

African Unity, announced to diplomats Thursday that he would not be attending what was to have been the opening session of the group's annual summit conference. The meeting this year, is being held in Tripoli, Libya, but has not so far been able to muster a quorum.

The absence of the quorum was cited by Mr. Moi as his reason for staying home, but some Western officials here said it seemed

### NEWS ANALYSIS

The Kenyan leader would prefer not to leave the country at a time of continuing nervousness following the rebellion.

The strategic impact of the rebellion is still being assessed by Western embassies here. But our assumption is that, in both Kenya and Somalia, Western influence will register short-term gains because of the recent unrest but cannot count on maintaining its sway indefinitely.

In Somalia, the United States has airlifted arms supplies to President Mohammed Siad Barre to help him counter an insurgency involving anti-government rebels, reportedly supported by Ethiopian regulars and financed in part by Libya. The military deliveries, according to Western analysts who asked not to be further identified, will probably augment Washington's clout with the Somali government.

In Kenya, the officials said, suspicion among Mr. Moi's colleagues that his removal would have been welcomed by Moscow will probably reinforce the Nairobi government's

leanings toward Washington, with which it has a military access agreement permitting U.S. warships to use the port of Mombasa. The United States is also training some units of the Kenyan Army which, apparently, remained loyal in the coup.

The longer-term assessment, however, is beset by doubts, largely because Kenya's stable image has been broken.

The upheaval focused unaccustomed attention on the economic and tribal strains in Kenyan society that could undermine its long-term stability as a strategic counter for the West. With a population growth rate of 4 percent, and limited available land, the forecast among Western analysts is of continuing tensions emanating from migration to the cities and difficulties in growing enough food for the entire nation, whose population is forecast to increase from 16 million to 32 million over the next 16 years.

A similar question hangs over the ethnic balance in a nation that has been dominated by the Kikuyu people since independence from Britain in 1963.

Kenya's founding president, Jomo Kenyatta, belonged to the Kikuyu group and, although Mr. Moi belongs to the small Tugen tribe, much of the influence in his government is rooted in the Kikuyu hierarchy established by Mr. Kenyatta, Kenyan sources said.

Large left out of the upper echelons of government are the Luo people who claim to be the nation's most populous group — an assertion disputed by the government.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Reagan Picks New Economic Adviser

WASHINGTON — President Reagan on Friday selected Martin S. Feldstein, an economics professor at Harvard University, to replace Murray L. Weidenbaum as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Feldstein, 42, will take a year's leave of absence from Harvard, where he has taught since 1967, according to a White House statement. He is president of the National Bureau of Economic Research, a member of the National Productivity Advisory Committee and the president's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control in Government. Mr. Weidenbaum resigned last month in return to Washington in Saint Louis to teach economics.

The three members of the council interpret economic data for the president and work with the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget in drawing up economic advice for the chief executive.

### OAU Still Unable to Hold Meeting

TRIPOLI — Libya announced Friday that 31 nations were represented here for an Organization of African Unity summit meeting that failed to open Thursday because of a boycott by 15 states.

The number still fell short of the two-thirds quorum of 34 required for the annual summit conference to take place. The boycott followed the admission earlier this year of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, proclaimed by the Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

In what was described as a last-minute attempt to entice more nations to come to Tripoli, Libya said in a communiqué that the Saharans would not take part in the planned conference, the Nigerian-sponsored compromise was worked out last week by foreign ministers in Tripoli.

### Corsica to Vote Sunday for Assembly

AJACCIO, Corsica — Against a backdrop of increased bombings of government buildings, the residents of this French island vote Sunday for a regional assembly and their first real measure of independence from Paris in 213 years.

The government of President François Mitterrand has made regional decentralization a key part of its political strategy. Corsica, plagued by separatist violence in recent years, was chosen as the first region to undergo the experiment of limited local autonomy. France's 21 other regions will not vote for assemblies for at least two years.

Explosions leading up to the election have caused no injuries but have damaged a number of commercial and government buildings. The police say the bombings are apparently the work of a splinter group of the National Liberation Front of Corsica.

### S. African Rebels Sentenced to Death

PRETORIA — Three members of the outlawed African National Congress, which is pledged to overthrow white rule in South Africa by force, were sentenced to death Friday for rocket and grenade attacks on three police stations.

The three men, Thelle Simon Mogorane, 23, Jerry Semano Mosololi, 25, and Marcus Thabo Motzang, 27, were convicted Wednesday in a provincial Supreme Court of high treason, four murder charges and 16 other counts. Four persons died and 10 were injured in the attacks, which took place last year.

The defendants' lawyer, Jack Unterhalter, had argued for leniency, saying the men were not common criminals but were dedicated to fighting for the freedom of their people. The defendants admitted taking part in the attacks on the Moroka and Orlando police stations in the black township of Soweto and the Wonderboom police station near Pretoria.

### U.S., Bonn Discuss Moving Troops

BONN — West Germany and the United States are negotiating on East Germany, the West German government reported Friday.

Lothar Ruch, a government spokesman, said the two sides differed over financing of the "master restaging plan," which Washington says will bolster NATO's forward defense. He said senior U.S. and West German officials would meet in Bonn next month to debate the findings of a study on the plan.

The daily Frankfurter Rundschau said the plan involved moving brigades from Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and Mannheim between 1985 and 1995. President Reagan will discuss the issue with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt if Bonn does not agree to make a financial contribution, it said.

### Agency Withdraws Benzene Finding

WASHINGTON — An international health agency has withdrawn a finding that legally acceptable amounts of benzene may cause cancer. The withdrawal came after a federal official and chemical industry representatives urged the group not to make such assessments.

Richard Adamson, director of the National Cancer Institute's division of cancer prevention, asked the International Agency for Research on Cancer to delay any attempt to evaluate the amount of suspected carcinogens that should be considered unsafe. Mr. Adamson acted after discussing the issue with officials from Exxon, Shell Oil and the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

The international agency recently published a paper on benzene that deleted a key reference to a government study, which had been approved by its own panel of scientists, in which 17 factory workers died after exposure to tiny amounts of benzene. The workers were said to have been exposed to the legal limit of 10 parts of benzene for every million parts of air.

### U.S. Agency Backs Breeder Reactor

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission voted Thursday to allow the administration to speed up construction of the \$3.2-billion Clinch River breeder reactor in Tennessee.

The panel agreed to permit the Department of Energy to bypass normal licensing requirements and to begin initial construction as early as next week at the site in Oak Ridge, Tenn. The commission rejected two similar exemption bids by the administration earlier this year.

The National Resources Defense Council and the Sierra Club, environmental groups that oppose the project, said they would seek immediate court action to block the commission's decision. Supporters of the project called the decision a victory for the administration, which wants to build an experimental plutonium-fueled reactor at the site. The reactor would produce more nuclear fuel than it consumes.

### Marcos Foes Urge Transitional Rule

MANILA — The largest overt opposition group in the Philippines said Friday that a transitional government without President Ferdinand E. Marcos was the only way of saving the country from either military rule or revolution.

Former Sen. Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, which groups established critics of the Marcos administration, said that active opponents of the government were becoming increasingly radical. With Mr. Marcos having no designated successor, Mr. Laurel said, "we have decided to press for the immediate implementation of our proposal for a transition or caretaker government."

But he acknowledged that the 64-year-old Philippine leader, in power for almost 17 years, held the key to any such move. "We are still under one-man rule," he said. "The consent of one man is all that is needed."

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Israeli Jets Renew Attack On W. Beirut

Continued from Page 1

forces, known as "Squad 17," was flattened. Red Cross rescue teams said 10 were killed and 25 wounded; the Palestine Liberation Organization put the number of people killed or wounded at 250.

Israeli jets also struck the 30-story Murr Tower, an office building under construction used by the PLO because it overlooks the Green Line dividing the Moslem West and Christian East sectors of Beirut.

Guerrillas fired barrages of anti-aircraft fire at the incoming Israeli jets.

Refugees, camped out in tents at the nearby Public Gardens, scrambled for cover as bombs began falling nearby.

Friday's raids shattered a lull that followed Israel's devastating assault Wednesday on West Beirut. According to Lebanese authorities, at least 250 persons were killed in the assault Wednesday and 670 were wounded. Israel said 10 of its soldiers had been killed and 84 wounded.

During a lull in fighting, an estimated 12,000 of about 500,000 civilian residents fled to countryside refugee centers across the Galerie Saman checkpoint, the only route open Friday from West to East Beirut.

West Beirut was deprived of water and electricity for the 12th straight day with no sign that Israel was prepared to ease its blockade before the Palestinians left the city. There is also a shortage of food.

A UN report warned Friday that typhoid and paratyphoid could spread quickly if water is not soon

## U.S. Senate Extends Benefits for Jobless, Cuts More Spending

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate interrupted consideration of a bill to cut spending and adopted a measure designed to give extra aid to thousands of workers who have exhausted their regular unemployment insurance.

Voting 84 to 13 Thursday, the Senate approved a resolution calling for the extended benefits. Later Thursday, it resumed consideration of a bill that would reduce the budget deficit during the next three years by \$12.7 billion, mainly through spending cuts. That measure was approved 73 to 23 and sent to the House.

That bill would save \$3 billion over the three years by imposing a 4-percent annual limit on cost-of-living increases in pensions paid to federal retirees. The House has already rejected that provision. Other major Senate savings include \$2.5 billion from food stamps and \$1.5 billion from a freeze on dairy price supports.

The measure, together with \$17 billion in cuts in Medicare, Medicaid and welfare that the Senate approved earlier, means the Senate has now agreed, this year to \$30 billion in spending reductions by fiscal 1985, or about \$3 billion more than mandated by the budget resolution that Congress adopted earlier this summer.

**House-Senate Conference.**

The House cuts are expected to amount to less, and conferences should be scheduled to settle the differences. Already in conference are the Medicare, Medicaid and welfare cuts voted earlier, together with a three-year, \$98.5-billion tax increase the Senate also approved.

In a conference Thursday on the tax bill, representatives of the two houses agreed on an increase of

about \$6.5 billion during the next three years in unemployment taxes paid by business, and on about \$2.6 billion in various Medicare and Medicaid cuts.

Thursday's resolution on the unemployment program would postpone new rules that Congress approved as part of its budget cuts last year and that are scheduled to take effect in September.

The postponement would let the government continue paying extended unemployment benefits — 13 weeks in addition to the 26 to which insured workers are entitled — in states that are eligible for the extended program. Without that provision, a dozen states and hundreds of thousands of workers would be dropped from the extra 13-week program in September.

**52 Weeks Possible.**

The measure would also add at least 10 and possibly 13 additional weeks of eligibility to the 39 now available in the states most seriously affected by the recession, for a total of 52 weeks in all.

Meanwhile, President Reagan sought Thursday to quell an uproar among conservatives over the tax increase bill.

He summoned to the Oval Office two of his long-time advisers, Martin Anderson, an economist and former White House domestic affairs chief, and Lyn Nofziger, former White House political director.

They were among two dozen conservatives who attended a conference Wednesday night to oppose the bill.

Administration sources said Mr. Reagan was firm in his insistence on backing the tax increase and asked Mr. Nofziger and Mr. Anderson not to undermine his efforts.

## U.S. Aide Sees 'Disaster' In Balanced-Budget Plan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The economic consequences of quickly implementing the proposed balanced-budget amendment could be disastrous," according to the director of the Congressional Budget Office.

Alice M. Rivlin, testifying Thursday before a House Judiciary subcommittee, said speedy implementation of such a constitutional amendment would force deeper cuts in defense and domestic spending, a huge further tax increase or some combination of the two and would severely crimp an economy struggling to survive the recession.

She testified the day after the Senate approved the proposed amendment, 69-31. It would require balanced budgets in all years except in time of war, unless Congress approved a deficit in a particular year by a three-fifths majority.

The amendment now moves to the House, where it is opposed by the Democratic leadership and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., a New Jersey Democrat. Supporters are trying to get a slightly different version of the amendment out of the committee.

Rep. Rodino, who has been accused of bottling up the amendment, announced Thursday that next week his subcommittee would begin work on some form of budget-balancing legislation.

Miss Rivlin's testimony before the subcommittee was the first detailed estimate of what Congress would have to do if the amendment were passed and ratified by the necessary 38 states before October 1983, and its terms put into effect in time for the 1983 fiscal year. She forecast a deficit for fiscal 1985 of \$163 billion to \$178 billion.

To wipe out that deficit and satisfy the new amendment, she said, Congress would either have to cut spending "abruptly" or raise taxes sharply and the effect of either on a recovering economy could be "severe."

## China Assails Japanese On Attitude to Taiwan

**Reuters**  
PEKING — China accused pro-Taiwan members of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party on Friday of wanting to sabotage Chinese-Japanese relations.

The official Chinese press agency also said Japan should take seriously the tension between Peking and Tokyo over revisions in Japanese textbooks that gloss over Japanese atrocities during the 1937-45 occupation of China.

It said that members of a trade delegation from the Liberal Democratic Party indicated during a visit to Taiwan last month that some party members wanted Japan to revive official relations with Taiwan. Those ties were severed when Tokyo established diplomatic relations with Peking in 1972.

The agency also said the Japanese delegation had reached an agreement with Taiwanese authorities that refers to Japan and Taiwan as "two countries." Such wording is analogous to Peking, which regards Taiwan as an integral part of China.

The textbook issue has also angered Taiwan, as well as North and South Korea. Taiwan, like Peking, is reported to be especially angry over the use of the word "advance" in place of "invasion."

The press agency said Friday, however, that pro-Taiwan elements in the Liberal Democratic Party "want to create two Chinas" and sabotage the friendly relations that have been established and developed between China and Japan.

The agency also said the Japanese delegation had reached an agreement with Taiwanese authorities that refers to Japan and Taiwan as "two countries." Such wording is analogous to Peking, which regards Taiwan as an integral part of China.

The Japanese ambassador in Peking, Yasuo Katori, was called Thursday to the Foreign Ministry and told that China regarded Japanese statements on the textbooks as evasive and frivolous.

In Tokyo, Foreign Minister Yosio Sakurada said Friday that Japan had told China and South Korea that it was ready to send senior diplomats to Peking and Seoul to deal with the controversy.

But South Korea had rejected such a visit as untimely, he said, and China has not yet replied.

**China Schedules Congress.**

PEKING (Reuters) — The 12th Chinese Communist Party Congress, expected to be used to further the pragmatic policies implemented since Mao's death six years ago, will begin Sept. 1, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced Friday.

He gave no details about the agenda but indicated that some elderly officials would step down as part of the policy of bringing younger people into the Chinese bureaucracy.

**CONCORD CENTURION**  
The watch created to be a classic

© 1982 W. W. G. Co., Inc.  
1000 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019

## Brazilian Assails Proposal to Use Defoliants to Clear Land

By Warren Hoge  
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil is considering the use of toxic defoliants to clear a wide swath of the Amazon jungle for a hydroelectric project, and the country's environmental chief has warned that such action could set a precedent leading to the extinction of the world's rain forests.

Paulo Nogueira Neto, secretary of the environment, sounded his alert in a letter in May that only recently came to light. "If you invent this 'atomic bomb' now," he warned, "no one will come along to disintegrate it and nobody will be able to control it."

His protest was directed at officials overseeing the construction of the mammoth Tucuru Dam on one of the Amazon tributaries that will create a body of water nearly twice the size of Lake Champlain. Vegetation must be stripped from the path of the water to prevent decomposition from corroding the turbines.

The company charged with clearing the area fell far behind schedule and proposed the use of defoliants dropped from planes as the only way to get the job done by September 1983, when construction is scheduled to begin.

The supervisory company, Eletronorte, asked the National Institute of Amazon Research, a government body that has traditionally studied ways of preserving rather than destroying the jungle, to explore the consequences. Then Mr. Nogueira stepped in.

As a university professor, he wrote, "I am favorable in theory to the stimulation of technological and scientific research, but there are projects that violate ethics and should not be approved."

His letter was sent to Henrique Bergamin, head of the institute. Mr. Bergamin believes that his institute's research into the subject could in fact signify a rational treatment of natural riches, and he objected to Mr. Nogueira's acting to stifle the inquiry.

"Let's suppose the results were 'good,'" Mr. Nogueira countered in an interview. "It would constitute a method of destroying tropical forests, and research should not pursue that."

The minister of the interior has ordered an end to the study, but Mr. Nogueira said that the dam builders consider the prospect still open.

The World Wildlife Fund in March gave Mr. Nogueira and Maria Terza Jorge Padua, director of the country's Department of National Parks and equivalent reserves in the Brazilian Institute of Forestry Development, its 1982 J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize. The organization cited the awakening of environmental concerns in the past decade, and especially the last three years, in Brazil, a country that only recently condemned such worries as curbs on its growth.

They need more men and more saws," advised Mr. Nogueira.

In two years that the woodcutters have been at work, they have managed to extract only 21 million cubic feet (600,000 cubic meters) of wood of the 71 million cubic feet they should have removed. The company's intention is to market the hardwood and sell the less commercially attractive species for fuel.

Two ideas reportedly under discussion would be to attach buoys to the most marketable trees for removal before the lake is formed, and a vast operation using dirigibles.

Burning, another option, would create mineral nutrients that would provoke the proliferation of algae on the water's surface. The other feared chemical process, that could produce a so-called "dead lake," is the absorption of oxygen by decomposing branches, leaves and shoots that would form corrosive gases.

Like many undertakings in development-minded Brazil, the dimensions of Tucuru are awesome. Once complete, the \$4-billion dam will extend 25 city blocks and stand 30 stories high.

## Bigger Nuclear Bombs May Be Tested in U.S.

New York Times Service

MERCURY, Nev. — Energy Secretary James B. Edwards says that the Reagan administration will continue to test nuclear bombs and that it may increase the size of the weapons tested if the Soviet Union improves its defenses.

Mr. Edwards made the comments Thursday after witnessing a nuclear bomb test for the first time. He said he found it "exciting."

The test was the first in two to be opened to reporters. In response to a question, Mr. Edwards denied that his visit was timed to coincide for publicity reasons with the anniversary of the Aug. 6, 1945, bombing of Hiroshima and with the debate Thursday in Congress on nuclear issues.

He also said that Truman "made the right decision" 37 years ago in using nuclear weapons for the first time and promised that the Reagan administration would continue bomb tests.

Of critics of nuclear armament spending programs, he said: "I wish we had them in Red Square asking for a nuclear freeze. They don't allow that kind of political discussion over there."

"The thing they're talking about is the weapon that can preserve their ability for free political discussion," he said.

The nuclear weapon, which was exploded 2,100 feet under the Nevada Test Site, produced the gentle wave-like rocking of the earth that has become familiar in the area in three decades of testing.

The test was the 11th announced this year. The blast force was said to be in the 20-to-150 kiloton range. One kiloton of force is equal to the explosive energy of 1,000 tons of TNT.

When asked if more tests were planned, Mr. Edwards replied, "That's a reasonable assumption." He added that "some of our weapons now are more than 20 years old."

He was asked if the United States might abandon its 150-megaton limitation on weapons it tests. He said it was not necessary to test more powerful weapons now but that larger bombs might be tested if "our opponents" advance programs of strengthening their cities against possible nuclear attack.

### Fuel Experiment Visited

He also visited the site of an experimental program for burying spent fuel rods from nuclear reactors deep inside a mountain of granite at the Nevada Test Site.

Mr. Edwards said that "several companies" which he declined to name, had told him they would be forced to close their nuclear plants in four or five years if some solution was not found to the problem of disposing of spent fuel.

The utilities had to store the spent fuel in water tanks near their reactors, and storage capacity is nearly used up at some facilities.

Eleven spent fuel assemblies from a nuclear plant in Florida have been buried successfully in the experimental program. Mr. Edwards was told by test officials. If the \$24-million experiment is successful, it could lead to the establishment of a regional system of burying spent fuel, Mr. Edwards said.

"I'd like to see four or five burial sites around the country and then when people see they will work, they'll accept it," Mr. Edwards said.

"Warning on A-bomb attack was not in the slightest given," was not in the slightest given.

Two American soldiers, recent visitors from Cherry Point, N.C., commented with some asperity in the visitors' book.

"A tragedy? Who remembers the massacre at Nanking?" asked one, apparently referring to a decision by the Japanese Ministry of Education this year to dilute references in new history textbooks to the massacre of about 200,000 Chinese at Nanking by the Japanese Imperial Forces in 1937. The censorship of the schoolbooks has drawn a storm of protest from China.

The other soldier from North Carolina wrote: "You asked for it! You got it!"

Mr. Hirayama said the authorities, when laying out their museum exhibits, deliberately decided to say nothing about the events before Aug. 6, 1945.

"You can't do anything about wars in the past," he said. "The point now is to work for peace, for the future — to do away with nuclear weapons."

Many of those who died that day were never identified by name. The eventual total of people who died from the bomb will probably approach 200,000.

A placard at the entrance says: "The museum hopes to speak on behalf of 200,000 victims' voiceless voices, the witness of history."

### No Mention of War

One can look in vain for anything on the historical background to Hiroshima. There is nothing in the museum guides, the books at the bookstand or the museum photo captions about the 1930s, which were the high tide of nearly half a century of Japanese aggression, chiefly in the Asian mainland. Nor is there any mention of Japanese militarism or the attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

The attack on Hiroshima is presented instead as an onslaught that came without warning and, by implication, therefore was all the more atrocious. Captions on photographs note that the United States conducted "indiscriminate

nightime bombing" of 119 major cities in Japan late in World War II but usually gave warning of air raids by dropping propaganda slips ahead of time.

"Warning on A-bomb attack was not in the slightest given," was not in the slightest given.

Two American soldiers, recent visitors from Cherry Point, N.C., commented with some asperity in the visitors' book.

"A tragedy? Who remembers the massacre at Nanking?" asked one, apparently referring to a decision by the Japanese Ministry of Education this year to dilute references in new history textbooks to the massacre of about 200,000 Chinese at Nanking by the Japanese Imperial Forces in 1937. The censorship of the schoolbooks has drawn a storm of protest from China.

The other soldier from North Carolina wrote: "You asked for it! You got it!"

Mr. Hirayama said the authorities, when laying out their museum exhibits, deliberately decided to say nothing about the events before Aug. 6, 1945.

"You can't do anything about wars in the past," he said. "The point now is to work for peace, for the future — to do away with nuclear weapons."

Many of those who died that day were never identified by name. The eventual total of people who died from the bomb will probably approach 200,000.

A placard at the entrance says: "The museum hopes to speak on behalf of 200,000 victims' voiceless voices, the witness of history."

One can look in vain for anything on the historical background to Hiroshima. There is nothing in the museum guides, the books at the bookstand or the museum photo captions about the 1930s, which were the high tide of nearly half a century of Japanese aggression, chiefly in the Asian mainland. Nor is there any mention of Japanese militarism or the attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

The measure would also establish specific sentences for federal crimes, eliminate parole and limit reductions of sentence for good behavior. In addition, it would make it a federal crime to kill, kidnap or assault senior federal officials.

insist, encourages the continuation of authoritarian governments such as those in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay that repress labor union activity and political dissent.

On top of this, some critics believe that foreign indebtedness forces a country to concentrate on producing exports to earn foreign exchange even though producing for its internal market might be better for its economic development.

The spiral was accelerated by the rise of the newly rich oil countries, principally in the Middle East. After the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries first raised prices dramatically in 1973, the oil countries deposited huge sums of dollars in American and European banks. These banks, with bequests of new money, began looking for new clients for loans and, of course, increased profits. They found the willing borrowers mainly in Latin American and Eastern Europe.

The loans from private banks changed the entire way that Latin America had been receiving money for economic development. In the 1960s, the era of the Alliance for Progress, Latin American countries received their foreign aid in the form of loans and grants from government and international agencies such as the U.S. Agency for International Development, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank. Only a portion of the foreign debt is serviced by Latin American governments.

Most Latin American officials maintain that foreign debt does not limit their policies. "I do not remember a single incident," said a Brazilian diplomat, "when we have been threatened on foreign policy because of our foreign debt." The bankers, according to these officials, tend to be apolitical. Only profits count.

Even the Argentine government has no complaint about the way most foreign bankers acted during the Falklands war.

"The financial community," said a minister of the Cabinet of former President Leopoldo F. Galtieri, "did not side with the British during the crisis

# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Squeamish Factor

From THE WASHINGTON POST

No sooner had Ronald Reagan received Israel's foreign minister to urge restraint in Beirut than, with the minister still in Washington, Israeli tanks shot their way across the "Green Line" into the besieged western part of the city. It could be simply the minor "improvement" of a military position that Israeli officials suggest, or an early stage of the major assault that the administration, deeply concerned about civilian casualties, has pledged with Israel to forgo.

Although the military point of the latest assault is not yet clear, the political point is: Israel insists that what is needed is to bring a diplomatic ending to the PLO presence in Beirut and Lebanon is not military restraint but military pressure, and it feels that the expression of American reservations merely fortifies PLO hard-liners, undercutts Ambassador Habib and makes a military conclusion all the more likely. The word is being passed that Mr. Reagan is getting tough with the Israelis. By deeds and words alike, however, the Israelis betray a calculation that they can have their cake and eat it, too: Decimate the PLO, notwithstanding the human costs, and enjoy continuing American support.

Perhaps the Israelis are right. Perhaps they will accomplish their objectives of destroying the PLO, restoring Lebanon's integrity, making peace with Lebanon and moving on to bring West Bank Palestinians and Jordan into a successful Camp David negotiation. Perhaps the United States and even some Europeans and Arabs will come to appreciate Israel's toughness and daring. Perhaps —

Still, we believe that Israel is storing up deep resentments among Americans and others as, of course, among the immediate victims and among those it regards as its future diplomatic partners. We are not convinced, moreover, that such severe tactics are essential to the resolution of the Beirut crisis by diplomatic means. Israel takes a tremendous risk by continuing to employ them.

## Some Modest Amendments

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

What a relief! It took Congress most of 200 years to get over the old-fashioned idea that the Constitution should be kept lean and flexible. Over the years, 9,400 constitutional amendments have been proposed but only 26 succeeded, and one of those repealed another. Now the Senate, at least, has passed the amendment requiring a balanced budget. With timidity conquered, it's high time to harness the Constitution in other ways.

"It's been proven over the years," says Senator John East, the North Carolina Republican, "that we don't have the appetite to limit ourselves." Well, if a constitutional amendment can provide the necessary discipline over the budget, then other grievous shortcomings can be similarly rectified.

For instance, all Americans probably agree that every able-bodied person deserves a job. The way to achieve that goal is now obvious. So far, Congress has mostly limited itself to considering legislation, like the Humphrey-Hawkins bill. How much mightier to add a Full Employment Amendment to the Constitution. Why, that would demonstrate sincerity as well as discipline.

Then there is the problem of the Post Office. There is no governmental responsibility more federal, and there is not a voter alive who has not cursed the slowness of the mails. With constitutional inhibitions swept away, let Congress adopt another amendment. Section 1 would be framed with classic simplicity: The mails shall be delivered on time. In the spirit of the budget amendment, Section 2 could then provide some saving practicality: Congress may waive this requirement whenever three-fifths of the whole number of both Houses shall deem it necessary.

Congress could prove its concern about high interest rates by adopting an amendment that ordains low interest rates. Exactly how low could be left to the same unspecified authorities who would define which economic forecasts are to be used in calculating the constitutional budget balance?

These paltry suggestions do not exhaust the possibilities, not if Congress now has the courage to make the Constitution truly weighty. There is rich grist for other amendments on national defense, and safe streets, not to mention piety in public places.

And when they are through, let the brave lawmakers turn their constitutional attention to another pressing concern. Sweeping back the tides may be impractical, but we sure could stand an amendment that does something about the weather, especially in August.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### A Superpower Solution

While in the long term it seems unlikely that a Palestinian settlement will be achieved without a Soviet part in the negotiations, in the next week or two the U.S. is unlikely to take much pleasure in Russian troops as part of an international peace force.

The scope that may remain therefore is for combined American and Soviet diplomatic action, possibly through a jointly sponsored resolution at the U.N. setting up a peace force to supervise the evacuation of the PLO and Israeli forces from the whole of Lebanon. Under such sponsorship any country invited could safely join.

— The *Guardian* (London).

### Aug. 7: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: French in Casablanca

TANGIER, Morocco — As a guard party for the French Consulate was being embarked from the French cruiser *Galilee*, it was received with fire by the natives. The French sailors charged with fixed bayonets. The *Galilee* then bombarded the Moorish quarter and the environs of Casablanca. The number of men landed was 100 and six French seamen and an officer were wounded. The town had been invaded by the marauding tribesmen. Maley Amin, the new Pasha, who entered the town with a few soldiers, declared that he could not answer for the maintenance of order or the good behavior of the tribesmen. He stated that he could not even guarantee the fidelity of his own troops.

— The *Guardian* (London).

#### 1932: Los Angeles Olympics

LOS ANGELES — A throng of 100,000 cheering sports enthusiasts filled the huge Olympic stadium here for the final track events of the week's Olympic program, on which the marathon figured as the outstanding contest. But terrific speed in the men's relay was more than enough to maintain popular interest while the long-distance runners were pacing off their 26 miles. Zabala, the Argentine star, is one of the favorites to take the event. The U.S. quartet in the 100-meter relay, Kiesel, Toppino, Dyer and Wykoff, galloped over the cinders and passed the baton to each other in perfect style, finally breaking the tape in the exceptional time of 40 seconds, a new world and Olympic record.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM AND ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor

Editor

Deputy Editor

Associate Editor

ROLAND PINSON

RENE BONDY

FRANCOIS DESMAISON

RICHARD H. MORGAN

Associate Publisher

Director of Finance

Director of Circulation

Director of Advertising

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France  
Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cable Herald Paris.

Director de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

General Manager, Asia: Alain Lecour, 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong, Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.

S.A. au capital de 1,300,000 F. R.C.S. Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1982 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



## Budget Balancing by Law Is Foolish

By David Broder

WASHINGTON — After summarizing the copious arguments for the ratification of the Constitution in the last of the Federalist papers, Alexander Hamilton gave vent, briefly, to the emotions he felt as he contemplated the choice before the infant republic.

"A nation, without a national government, is, in my view, an awful spectacle," he wrote. "The establishment of a Constitution, in a time of profound peace, by the voluntary consent of a whole people, is a prodigy to the completion of which I look forward with trembling anxiety."

Last week, almost 200 years after that prodigy of human statecraft came into being, the Senate of the United States voted for an amendment to the Constitution to require a balanced budget, except in time of war or by vote of 60 percent of both houses of Congress.

And this is what a U.S. senator, John G. Tower of Texas, offered as a rationale for his vote:

"I think that the whole exercise on this constitutional amendment is the ultimate confession of failure on the part of the Congress of the United States. We are unable to discipline ourselves to do what we should do and, therefore, we feel constrained to try to institutionalize that discipline in the Constitution."

"This is a matter that should not really be in the fundamental law of this land.... [But] there is a great deal of popular support for the submission of this amendment. Therefore, I think that we are obliged to submit it to a referendum of the people or by vote of 60 percent of both houses of Congress.

And this is what a comment on the condition of public life and leadership in this republic.

When we were a shaky seaboard society but recently liberated from colonial status, men of influence were prepared to risk "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to fight for the ratification of the Constitution.

Today, the rich and powerful United States is governed by people who, reducing their status to clerks, are prepared — against their better judgment — to forward, for inclusion in that charter, any kind of simple-minded scheme that they think commands a popular majority.

The point is not to condemn Sen. Tower. His own words do that. He was not more cynical, but more open, than many of the 69 senators who voted for the amendment, knowing it to be fundamentally wrong.

The convenient rationalization he offered was, in fact, adopted by the leaders of the Senate. Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee used it to solicit votes in his closing speech. Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia employed it in his after-the-fact explanation of his own tortured vote for the amendment.

Not to worry, they said. It is just a harmless little old constitutional amendment, which happens to shake the national government and pre-vents it from conducting a national economic policy. Just a little amendment which transfers from the majority to a minority of 40 percent the ultimate power to set fiscal policy, meaning, among other things, the capacity of America to defend itself and to secure the general welfare — the fundamental purposes of creating the national government.

But not to worry, they said. The House may not pass it. The legislature may not ratify it.

Don't you believe it. Cowardice is contagious, and the Senate has set a standard of spinelessness the election-jittery House will be only too happy to follow. Already, one bears House leaders saying that it might be politically smart to let the members vote for the amendment, in a slightly different form, to "protect themselves" for election purposes, and then hope that it dies in a protracted House-Senate conference committee.

But the conferees will not withstand the heat — nor will the state legislators — unless someone decides to stop the buck-passing and vote on conviction. In the Federalist papers, Hamilton, quoting the English philosopher David Hume, explained that the procedure for amending the Constitution was made difficult so that "the judgments of many must unite in the work [and] experience must guide their labor."

But Hamilton did not reckon with the kind of leaders we have today, who are all too eager to suspend judgment, ignore experience and avoid responsibility.

The debate in the Council of Ministers on the budget points to a number of key questions.

Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio bluntly stated that Israel's armed forces are inadequate to face the new dangers that might threaten the country from the south. "We are able to defend the Yugoslav frontier," he stressed, "but nothing more." He summed up his position in the following terms: "Italy is no longer the southern flank of NATO. But this posture, in turn, would more closely link Italian foreign policy with the U.S. policy, which is precisely what the Communists and the Christian Democratic left strongly oppose.

According to the new budget, which is strongly criticized by the Communists, Italy's military expenditure will rise in absolute terms in fiscal 1983 with an unprecedented amount given over to the modernization of the armed forces.

Italy's armed forces must remain within the boundaries of the country, the Communists say, and be used solely to defend Italian territory. Any attempt to increase their mobility by creating, for instance, more paratroopers or to shift the defense strategy from the northeastern frontier to a more Mediterranean role will have an immediate impact on Italy's international position.

A stronger Italian defense apparatus would allow the rapid shifting of American naval and air forces to the Middle East, in an emergency, without jeopardizing the security of the southern flank of NATO. But this posture, in turn, would more closely link Italian foreign policy with the U.S. policy, which is precisely what the Communists and the Christian Democratic left strongly oppose.

The debate in the Council of Ministers on the budget points to a number of key questions.

Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio bluntly stated that Israel's armed forces are inadequate to face the new dangers that might threaten the country from the south. "We are able to defend the Yugoslav frontier," he stressed, "but nothing more." He summed up his position in the following terms: "Italy is no longer the southern flank of NATO. But this posture, in turn, would more closely link Italian foreign policy with the U.S. policy, which is precisely what the Communists and the Christian Democratic left strongly oppose.

According to the new budget, which is strongly criticized by the Communists, Italy's military expenditure will rise in absolute terms in fiscal 1983 with an unprecedented amount given over to the modernization of the armed forces.

Italy's armed forces must remain within the boundaries of the country, the Communists say, and be used solely to defend Italian territory. Any attempt to increase their mobility by creating, for instance, more paratroopers or to shift the defense strategy from the northeastern frontier to a more Mediterranean role will have an immediate impact on Italy's international position.

A stronger Italian defense apparatus would allow the rapid shifting of American naval and air forces to the Middle East, in an emergency, without jeopardizing the security of the southern flank of NATO. But this posture, in turn, would more closely link Italian foreign policy with the U.S. policy, which is precisely what the Communists and the Christian Democratic left strongly oppose.

The debate in the Council of Ministers on the budget points to a number of key questions.

Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio bluntly stated that Israel's armed forces are inadequate to face the new dangers that might threaten the country from the south. "We are able to defend the Yugoslav frontier," he stressed, "but nothing more." He summed up his position in the following terms: "Italy is no longer the southern flank of NATO. But this posture, in turn, would more closely link Italian foreign policy with the U.S. policy, which is precisely what the Communists and the Christian Democratic left strongly oppose.

According to the new budget, which is strongly criticized by the Communists, Italy's military expenditure will rise in absolute terms in fiscal 1983 with an unprecedented amount given over to the modernization of the armed forces.

Italy's armed forces must remain within the boundaries of the country, the Communists say, and be used solely to defend Italian territory. Any attempt to increase their mobility by creating, for instance, more paratroopers or to shift the defense strategy from the northeastern frontier to a more Mediterranean role will have an immediate impact on Italy's international position.

## Battle Lines Have Crossed The Moral Lines in Beirut

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The trouble with rightousness about the war in Lebanon is that the moral lines have so little to do with the battle lines.

The U.S. keeps telling Israel that it really ought to stop shooting, and to show that Washington is serious about only using American arms for defensive purposes only if it has decided to ban further deliveries of cluster bombs (which Israel can make).

No doubt it is true that Washington cannot dictate Israel's behavior, as the rest of the world seems to suppose while each country advertises itself as the exception to that convenient rule of "Yankee responsibility." But Washington has not even complained about all its objectives not done anything visible to redeem the tragedy by an initiative to extract a larger peace from the ashes.

The lines of battle and interest are clear enough. The only innocents are those always at the wrong end of the stones being cast. There is no virtue in supporting the West. Let's just admit it and try to stop the slaughter.

The New York Times

## Kenya Fails Black Africa And the West

By John Peer Nugent

WASHINGTON — There is great

tragedy in last week's attempted coup in Kenya. It is a painful setback for the West, for moderation, for those who pray that tribalism in Africa is subsiding, and for those who for years have used Kenya's model multiracial ways, in arguments with the white doomsayers who run South Africa's government.

Mosby, though it is a blow to black Africa itself, was a nation of 48 tribes pulling together to make a land not greatly endowed with mineral wealth. Nairobi was a model of racial peace. U.S. businesses lined up to place investments.

What had been all the more remarkable about Kenya to the West and to much of Africa was how it rose, at independence in 1963, from an almost fated position of potential violence. It was not only known for big-game hunting and wildlife but also for a bloody period in the 1950s of the Mau Mau troubles. When Jomo Kenyatta came to power, he was a fit of speed. His own words do that. He was not more cynical, but more open, than many of the 69 senators who voted for the amendment, knowing it to be fundamentally wrong.

It was the promise of retreat, not victory, that brought peace with Egypt. Now, there is talk in Cairo about reconsidering relations with Israel if the martyrs of Beirut proceed, and the response in Jerusalem is that any such Egyptian breach of the Camp David treaty would provoke immediate annexation of the West Bank and Gaza.

A senior PLO representative told me recently that he hoped for the martyrdom of Beirut, "the more civilians killed the better," because it would bring sympathy for the Palestinian cause and revisionism towards Israel. The PLO blocked United Nations food trucks for the population. It has its own reserves.

Beirut had become the terrorist capital of the world, outranking Libya. Israelis found about three times more PLO arms in Lebanon than there were men to use them. That was handy to barter for services with other terrorist groups, and how else should the PLO use the money it collected, often with threats?

On rescuing people? The special United Nations organization (UNRWA) established to look after Palestinian refugees after Israel's statehood in 1948 is still going strong nearly two generations later, mostly on money from the United States because Arab leaders were opposed to resettlement. It would dilute the cause and maybe blunt the hatred.

The other Arab leaders are not saying much now, except for Libya's Qaddafi, who urged the PLO to "fight to the last man." Silence, after so many years of rhetoric, can be cynical too.

Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Arafat saying, "I convey to you my feelings of admiration at the courage and stanchness of all the defenders.

The writer is a former *Newsway Africa* bureau chief.

## ARTS / LEISURE

## Drouot Weathering Recession

By Sourou Melikian  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — If figures mean anything, keeping a low profile seems to be the answer to the recession. In contrast to Sotheby's and Christie's, whose net sales have dropped this year, Drouot can boast a modest nominal 2.7 percent rise in the first six months of the year (which means a drop of 8 to 10 percent, given inflation). While the net total sold — 497 million francs (about \$71 million) — is less than a third of Sotheby's net, the score, which has greatly surprised the press, is worth pondering.

The explanation is to be found in the structural differences between the Paris and the London-controlled auction market.

Basically, the London system is thoroughly rationalized. In it, works of art are sold by category — Old Master paintings, English furniture, Conti-

## THE ART MARKET

nental (European excluding Britain) porcelain, etc. All the items are described in catalogs, many richly illustrated, that are dispatched weeks in advance all over the world, targeting a high proportion of potential buyers.

The French system is, to a large extent, the opposite. Although there has been a tendency to increase the number of specialist sales in the past two years, the overwhelming majority of French auctions offer a mixture of everything, and most have no catalog. Without a catalog, sales fail to attract foreign buyers, and even when there is a catalog, few foreign buyers show up in most cases because there are not enough items in any given category to justify the expense of a special trip.

Such sales are exclusively aimed at the home market, in contrast with Sotheby's. Attending one of Sotheby's so-called "fast sales" — with slim, unillustrated catalogs — I was amazed last month to catch sight of a Paris dealer, a young man with a good eye and little money, who sells primitive art from a poky gallery on the Rue Mazarine. I have never seen any of his opposite numbers from London at a Paris sale: They could not afford the trip to view only a few objects.

The first explanation for the Paris auctioneers' comparatively better performance may have to be sought in the national character of their market. The French economy has been slower to react to world trends ever since the 1929 slump — which hit it a year later.

## Sellers Prefer London

The second explanation, a consequence of the French sales organization, is that owners of very expensive works of art potentially attractive to an international audience prefer to sell in London. By and large, top-quality works in such diverse fields as Italian, Dutch, and German Old Master paintings; Impressionist and modern paintings; Renaissance and medieval sculpture and objects d'art; and Greek and Roman antiquities all go to London. These are the categories that have been lifted over the years to artificial heights. Some are intensely speculative markets — particularly impres-

sionist and modern paintings. They have been hit worst this season. Paris does not handle them and accordingly has been spared the worst in the recession.

On the other hand, Paris does sell, in every category of the market, a vast amount of low-priced items that would never find their way into Sotheby's or Christie's. There are no statistics on the subject because the 70 auction groups performing at Drouot don't work out any yearly figures other than the net total sold. But, walking into Drouot any afternoon in the week at 2 or 2:15 p.m., when most sales begin during the auction season, one can see countless items going for less than 300 francs. These may be prints, drawings — cheap 19th-century drawings are still plentiful — bits of pottery and porcelain, even lowly furniture, such as the odd chair of no particular style. While demand has slackened slightly for such junk, it gets sold nevertheless, for most auctioneers don't allow vendors to set reserves. At the end of the year it probably adds up to a fair amount.

Apart from the daily junk, there are other low-priced items, even in specialist sales. Many lots in sales of ancient Greek, Roman and Middle Eastern antiquities sell for less than 600 francs: Cypriots of pottery, excavated glassware and bronze vessels without any decoration, and so on. Sotheby's and Christie's discourage vendors from offering such lots for sale. Their machinery is too expensive to make it economically feasible for them to process the objects in their usual way — that is, to have their experts spend their valuable time examining them, writing entries for the catalogs, printing the catalogs, etc.

On June 30, for example, the leading French auctioneering group was holding an auction of Middle Eastern art, of which about half consisted of Ethiopian works of art. Most items were under \$200. A wooden processional cross, possibly of the 14th or 15th century, was knocked down at 522 francs. I doubt if such a sale would be held at Sotheby's or Christie's. Financially it cannot have been very profitable. In the earlier part of the sale, which included excavated glass and bronze vessels, I saw a lot of five vases from Luristan, from the 8th to 7th century B.C., being bought in under 1,000 francs, probably because it missed its reserve by 10 or 20 percent. The two main auction houses would not consider such a deal: Buying in a lot of that kind is a hopeless waste of time — the auctioneers, the experts' — and costly investment.

Unsatisfactory as it may seem, this side of the business has, however, helped keep the turnover up in Paris. In the higher price brackets, the hundreds of paintings and objects d'art sold higgledy-piggledy without any cataloging or advertising — in other words, at low cost yet within a \$1,000 to \$10,000 range — have helped even more. Hence the nominal rise in Drouot sales.

If such uncataloged items were only to be sold in a more orderly way — say, paintings on a given day of the week, furniture on another — they would sell substantially better and be more profitable to all concerned. Thus, with a little more coordination, Paris might begin to make up for the ground lost to London over the past 20 years.

## Dance: A Fine 'Apollo Distracted'

By Noel Goodwin

*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — What's in a title? Richard Alston decided that his new work for Ballet Rambert should be called "Apollo" Distracted, and that had some onlookers distract because the central role embodies the shapely female figure of Catherine Reucouf. In a shorter Grecian time than the other dances, she was every inch a divine image, and the ballet gave her an attractive flow of dancing in association with six other women and three men.

"Apollo Distracted" is set to a three-movement flute concerto by Nigel Osborne, a composer of inventively modern outlook, within an often classical framework, like Alston's choreography. The three male dancers could perhaps be this Apollo's Muses, in a reversal of the sex roles, but in their athletic gear and their own trio dance they also suggest a relationship with the preening beach boys of Nijinsky's classic "Les Ballets."

These were premiered during the Rambert company's first season in the Big Top, the mobile tent theater now located in Battersea Park, where the Royal Ballet preceded Rambert. Although there are certain obvious limitations on scenery, the stage is good for dancing, and the casual ambience has in recent years helped bring in new audiences for dance that might shun the more formal surroundings of, say, Covent Garden, where the ballet of the Paris Opera has now appearing for the first time since 1954.

Alston brings that ballet to mind more than once in the course of "Apollo Distracted," which has inventive character and substance and effectively simple designs by Candids Cook. Michael Taylor was a skilled flute soloist, with Nicholas Carr conducting. "Apollo" was accompanied by the repertory of Alston's new "Fantasie," a classically oriented duet for Frances Carte and Paul Moxi; Mozart's D-minor Fantasy (K379), played by Christopher Swinburne.

Among two casts, Elizabeth Plater offered the most captivating embodiment of the Sybil in her beauty of technique and emotional illusion, though Ghislaine Thismar had a softness of line and image that was also pleasing. Michael Denard was the more elegant James, but Jean-Pierre Francklin the s. was the more elegant James, but Jean-Pierre Francklin the stronger. Michel Quival conducted the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet Orchestra in the serviceable Schneitzhofer music.

Quival was succeeded by André Girard to conduct the curious amalgam of Mendelssohn, Ligeti and barrel-organ operatics that makes, to my ears, a clumsy convenience for John Neumeier's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" given throughout the second week. Although the ballet has ingenuity and comedy at times, it also seemed to have every device to extend mediocre choreographic invention beyond the limits of interest. The dancing, led by Noëlla Pontois and Jean-Yves Lormean, was fine.

## The Simple Legacy of Gwen John

By Max Wykes-Joyce

*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — In the spring of 1903, two art students, Dorelia McNeil and Gwen John, set out to walk from London to Rome, armed with great innocence, some charm, and a revolver that Gwen's brother Augustus, who was in love with Dorelia but married to someone else, had insisted that they take.

They earned their bread by sidewalk portraiture and by singing in bars and cafes. They slept in the fields, using their capacious portfolios as blankets. By fall, they had got only as far as Toulouse. Gwen wrote to Ursula Tyrwhitt, a fellow student at the Slade School: "We shall never get to Rome, it seems further away than it did in England."

The pair accordingly returned to Paris, and settled in the artist quarter of Montparnasse. Both studied with Whistler for a while. Then, after an arduous adventure in Brussels, Dorelia returned to England to become the second Mrs. Augustus John. Gwen John, meanwhile, working in attic rooms, eked out a living by modeling for artists, chief among whom was the 63-year-old sculptor Rodin, with whom she fell passionately in love.

That is exactly what her work became, from 1915 onward, for more than a decade. From Rodin she had learned the habit of working in series. There is a series of oils, watercolors and gouaches of Mère Poussine, foundress of the convent/orphanage. A series of nuns. A series of drawings of children; of people in church; of the Rue Terre-Neuve, in which she had an attic room from 1913 to 1926.

In the latter year she held her only one-person exhibition, at the Chenil Galleries in London, with such good results that she was able to afford a wooden studio but built on a waste lot.

Here she passed the rest of her life, making smaller and smaller paintings of flowers, of her studio, of nuns, of orphans, of people in church and, inevitably, of the cats that had become almost her sole companions. One of the few people she saw in the late 1930s was Louise Roche, her neighbor in Merton since 1923. Roche was appalled at Gwen John's self-neglect, especially as she was suffering abdominal pains that, in retrospect, must have indicated cancer.

"To go to a doctor inconveniences her. To take solid nourishment inconveniences her. She treated her body as though she were its executioner," Roche said.

In 1913, in a last desperate attempt to revive the aged and ailing Rodin's interest, she moved to Merton, a suburb of Paris that then was still virtually a country village, where he, too, lived, though at that time he was abroad (ironically, in England). Old, tired, and fought over by past mistresses, of whom there were many, Rodin no longer cared. Gwen John, sadly, wrote a final letter to the Master: "I am a suffering little creature but my room is tidy and I say my prayers. The stars in the sky and the leaves of the plants on my terrace console me in the night. They

are presents from God and tell me that He loves me."

About this time, she began to style herself, in the Franciscan manner, "God's little artist." Roman Catholicism, to which she had converted in 1913, became a great consolation. Merton housed a nunnery, and a school for orphans run by the nuns. Nuns and children now became her two favorite themes.

In her studio notes, she administered herself to work — which, for her, was a form of prayer. "Each day is for work. Abandon yourself to God's kindness. Don't be vague or wavering. Impress your style. Let it be simple and strong."

That is exactly what her work became, from 1915 onward, for more than a decade. From Rodin she had learned the habit of working in series. There is a series of oils, watercolors and gouaches of Mère Poussine, foundress of the convent/orphanage. A series of nuns. A series of drawings of children; of people in church; of the Rue Terre-Neuve, in which she had an attic room from 1913 to 1926.

In the latter year she held her only one-person exhibition, at the Chenil Galleries in London, with such good results that she was able to afford a wooden studio but built on a waste lot.

Here she passed the rest of her life, making smaller and smaller paintings of flowers, of her studio, of nuns, of orphans, of people in church and, inevitably, of the cats that had become almost her sole companions. One of the few people she saw in the late 1930s was Louise Roche, her neighbor in Merton since 1923. Roche was appalled at Gwen John's self-neglect, especially as she was suffering abdominal pains that, in retrospect, must have indicated cancer.

"To go to a doctor inconveniences her. To take solid nourishment inconveniences her. She treated her body as though she were its executioner," Roche said.

In 1913, in a last desperate attempt to revive the aged and ailing Rodin's interest, she moved to Merton, a suburb of Paris that then was still virtually a country village, where he, too, lived, though at that time he was abroad (ironically, in England). Old, tired, and fought over by past mistresses, of whom there were many, Rodin no longer cared. Gwen John, sadly, wrote a final letter to the Master:

"I am a suffering little creature but my room is tidy and I say my prayers. The stars in the sky and the leaves of the plants on my terrace console me in the night. They

are presents from God and tell me that He loves me."

A loan show of 80 works of Gwen

John, particularly strong in the

Merton paintings of the 1920s and

early '30s, is at Anthony d'Offay, 9

Dering Street, New Bond Street,

London, to the end of August.

Georges Braque: A Feast of His *Papiers Collés*By John Russell  
*New York Times Service*

**PARIS** — A double-headed exhibition at the Centre Pompidou in Paris reminds us that this is the centenary year of Georges Braque, who was born in Argenteuil on May 13, 1881, the son of a house painter and decorator, and who grew up to be one of the great French painters of all time.

He earned that title on two quite separate counts. Between the fall of 1909 and the outbreak of World War I, he and Picasso renewed the potential of art. Not only did they produce one masterpiece after another in idioms that had little or no precedent, they pushed on door after door that had hitherto been blocked up and left them all open for others to walk through.

## Second Career

And when Braque was invalided out of the French Army during World War I he went on with what was in effect a complete second career of his own.

Baddy wounded in 1915, he never again had the monumental energy or the physical strength for which he had been outstanding in his youth. Nor did he ever again work with Picasso, or see him on a regular basis, though each was very much aware of what the other was doing. (One of the most remarkable of the *papiers collés* on view at the Pompidou Center belonged to Picasso for many years.)

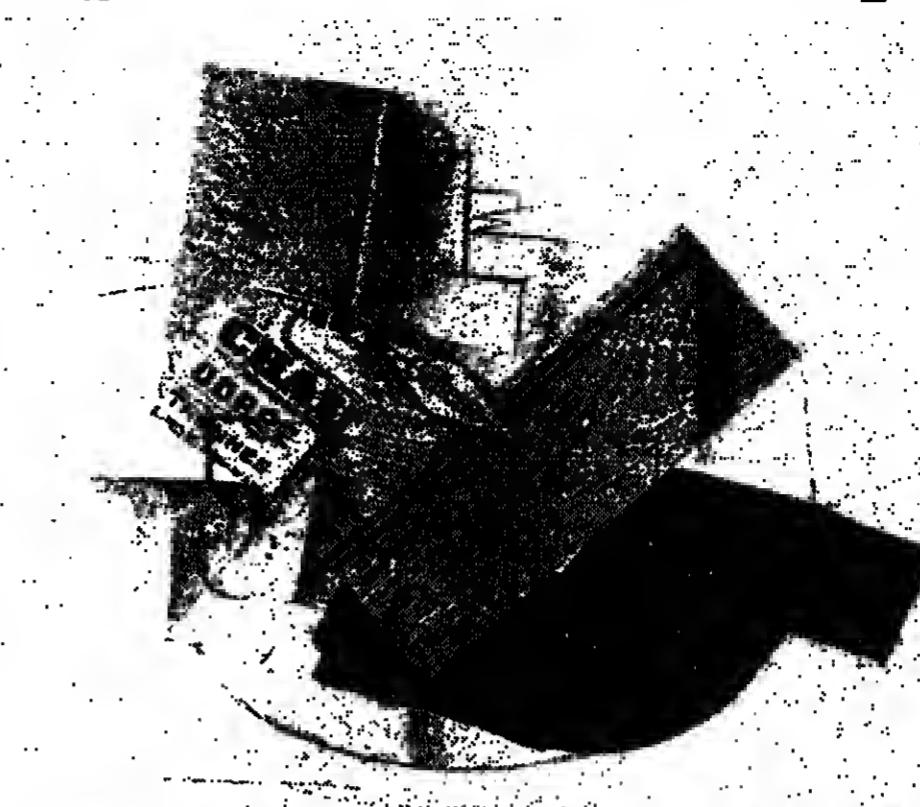
After his convalescence, Braque

went his own way at his own pace, which was necessarily much reduced, but he neither dithered nor dawdled. And when the best paintings of his long career are brought together, as happens all too rarely, we realize that, for subtlety allied to monumentality, no painter in this century — Picasso not excepted — has bettered Braque. His second career did not have that spectacular, all-risk, ever-publicized profusion of Picasso's, but when it came to philosophical rumination on a large scale, Braque was out on his own.

## Washington Exhibition

That particular aspect of his achievement is likely to be made clear in the United States by an important exhibition, "Georges Braque: The Late Paintings (1940-1963)," that will be at the Phillips Gallery in Washington from Oct. 9 to Dec. 12, then travel to the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco, the Walker Arts Center in Minneapolis and the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston.

In Paris, Braque would normally have called for a major retrospective. But it so happens that an exhibition of that kind and size was held at the Orangerie in the winter of 1973-74. Another Braque retrospective was held at the Maeght Foundation in Saint-Paul-de-Vence two summers ago. There would have been no way to borrow the indisputable major paintings again. And "indisputable" in this case is the only right word, Braque produced a great many small paintings in which his



A Braque 1914 still life: Opening up a whole new gamut of contrapuntal possibilities.

beauty of touch and tone can at once be distinguished.

Within the general context of Braque's achievement, a place of honor has long been set apart for the more than 50 *papiers collés* that he produced between 1912 and 1918. The National Gallery of Art in Washington and the Pompidou Center had the idea of assembling as many as possible of those *papiers collés*.

These are works in which, for the first time in art, drawing and painting are combined with pieces of cut and pasted paper in which color, imagery and everyday association come ready-made. (The paper in question was many kinds — clips from newspapers, plain brown wrapping paper, house painters' standard marbled or imitation wood-papers, and strips taken from packages of tobacco, cigars or razor blades.)

## Contrapuntal Possibilities

In this way a whole new gamut of contrapuntal possibilities was made available to the artist. Picasso was quick to see the potential of this alliance, but beyond a doubt it was Braque who first thought it up, in the south of France in September, 1912. What could be more timely, therefore, than to get together as many as possible of these legendary works and see what they have to say today, both to one another and to us.

Rather than compete with one another, the two museums joined forces to mount the exhibition that can be seen at the Pompidou Center through Sept. 27 and at the National Gallery from Oct. 31 through Jan. 16. It contains as many of the *papiers collés* as we are ever likely to see in one place.

But Braque is still often thought of as the quiet straight man, who before 1914 offset the more dynamic, more spectacular and basi-

cally more gifted Picasso. He rather seconded Picasso — so the story went — that took the lead, and by 1914 he had made his contribution.

It is one of the virtues of the *papiers collés* exhibition at the Pompidou Center that it dispenses with this ancient rivalry once and for all. Isabelle Monod-Fontaine, the curator in charge of the show, points out in the catalog that, over and over again, it was Braque who had the ideas and Picasso who put them to his own memorable good uses. This is made clear not only in the show itself but in the letters from Braque and Picasso that are reproduced in facsimile in the catalog.

It has hitherto been the wish of Braque's heirs that these should not be shown in what they consider to be the rakish and promiscuous atmosphere of the Pompidou Center. But now that the museum galleries in the center are being redesigned, we may join with Bozo in hoping that the artist's bequest may eventually be shown in company with the best of the museum's other Braque holdings.

Limited Collection  
As Bozo points out in the catalog, French officialdom did not do well by Braque for the first 70 years of his life. (He was 71 when his painted ceiling was put up in the Etruscan Room in the Louvre.) There are wonderful things in the museum, but most of them came as gifts or bequests, whether from pioneer enthusiasts or from the artist himself and his widow. One or two very fine things have been acquired lately in lieu of estate tax, and in 1981 the museum was given a dispensation to buy the monumental "Man With Guita" of 1914.

It would be useless to pretend that this is either a balanced or a comprehensive survey of Braque's career. Too many of the greatest paintings are already in museums in other countries, for one thing. More than one important phase in the work is represented scantily or not at all in Paris. But this is a historic occasion, nonetheless, and for those who have long cherished Braque's work there is a particular poignancy in seeing the paintings that he kept by him in the studio year after year and never quite decided to finish.

It has hitherto been the wish of Braque's heirs that these should not be shown in what they consider to be the rakish and promiscuous atmosphere of the Pompidou Center. But now that the museum galleries in the center are being redesigned, we may join with Bozo in hoping that the artist's bequest may eventually be shown in company with the best of the museum's other Braque holdings.

## INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS









**ACROSS**

- Some of the Plain People
- Mad. Ave. writer
- Set of beliefs
- His servant
- Hawaiian island
- Neutral shade
- In any way
- Wimbledon winner: 1975
- Hit song of 1914?
- Tristram's beloved
- Item in a patch
- Coagulate
- Silvers and Harris
- Stingy
- Negative
- Washer cycle
- Stately
- Hit song of 1931?
- "Nature" author
- Leopold and Mischa
- Pull
- Washed
- Janus
- Director Wartmiller
- Res after a reaper
- Vaunt
- To... (acronym)
- Jackknives, e.g.
- Stykie
- Queen's command
- "Carousel" finale?
- Romeo
- Stamps from Phila.
- Lights
- Dari's partner
- "Amores" poet

**75 Sailor's "Stop!"**

**76 Jahan's city**

**77 Compass point**

**78 Penning native**

**79 Kind of boom**

**80 Tempted**

**82 Foster favorite?**

**88 "Jailhouse Rock" singer**

**89 City on Lake Michigan**

**91 Natives of: Suffit**

**92 Forever—day**

**93 Marine hazard**

**94 Long**

**95 Pip**

**97 Coeuses**

**98 Attractive woman**

**100 Kings and queens, e.g.**

**102 Psychological school**

**103 Carl Porter hit of 1968?**

**110 Largest of the colonies**

**111 Identifies**

**112 —de-sac**

**113 Pivots**

**114 England, to Caesar**

**116 Livre relative**

**118 Think**

**124 Hit tune of 1924?**

**126 Brittle**

**128 Flende**

**130 "Giant" ranch**

**131 Standard**

**132 T-1**

**133 Oil source**

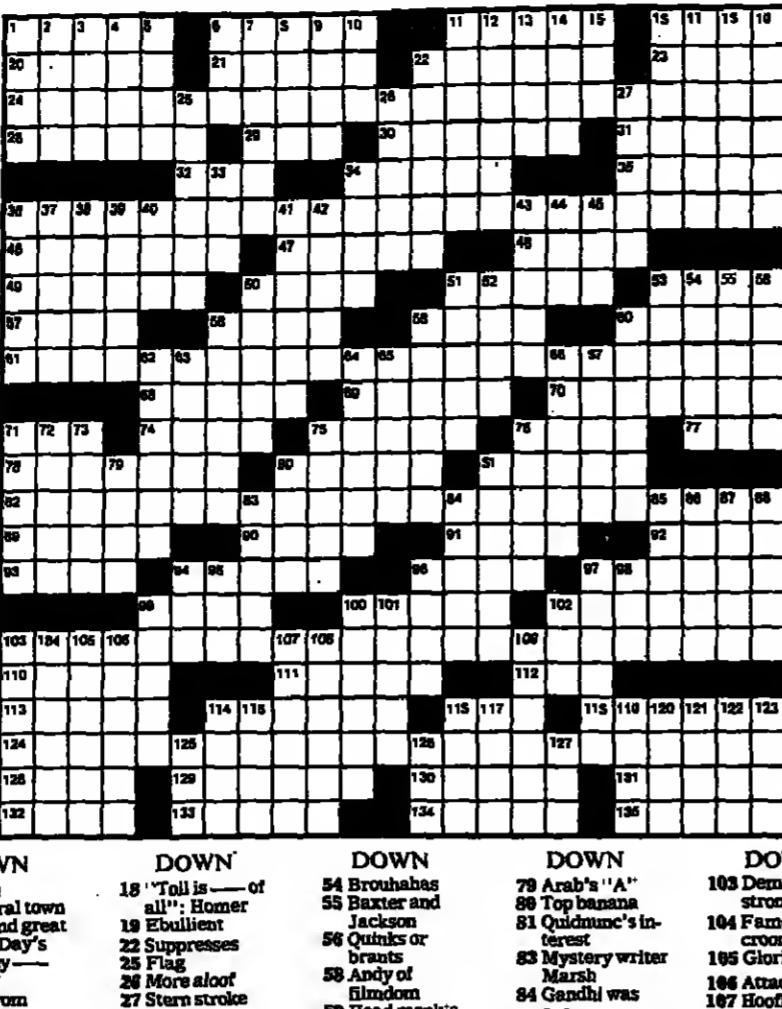
**134 Barracuda**

**135 Nobelist in Literature: 1946**

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

**Latin Rhythms** By Mary Virginia Orna:



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

**LAIC ELEGIT TEEM AMARIA**  
PRIVATE SEDITION ADHO MENTHE  
EROSIS EASSEL TURE  
COTTONS EALDIO DEESEENS  
KIDS ELOWE GREAT LEE  
EDDY EATL LEAD  
RED ARMAEDDOO SUPRA  
HASTU ALIGOC CACHET  
DODTLEG STATE CHADADE  
SHURB JUJUA CHADADE  
TIDE PUDG AHEA AHEA  
EISI PATE COOTER DEEAD  
EADINER ASOPEN DEEADY  
ENDS DIDER CAPEERS  
STANCE HUEN AGATA  
LIBEDY VICE DISBADDEN  
UNIS INSE ENTER SYNE  
GIVERS JIEDE VAIRN DEDED

## WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
C 6	C 4	F 19	F 17
ALGIERS	22 18	14 16	Fair
AMSTERDAM	21 19	17 13	Cloudy
ANKARA	27 31	12 14	Fair
ATHENS	30 34	23 23	Fair
AUCKLAND	13 19	7 11	Fair
BAGHDAD	31 31	21 21	Overcast
BEIRUT	28 28	17 13	Cloudy
BELGRADE	23 25	19 16	Fair
BERLIN	23 25	17 15	Cloudy
BONN	23 25	17 15	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	24 25	17 13	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24 25	17 13	Cloudy
BUDEPAST	24 25	15 13	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	16 41	14 24	Overcast
CAPE TOWN	13 19	8 14	Fair
CASABLANCA	29 34	16 16	Fair
CHICAGO	28 32	19 14	Cloudy
COLOGNE	29 31	19 15	Cloudy
DAHLIA DEL SOL	27 31	14 11	Fair
DAMASCUS	24 30	18 24	Fair
DUBLIN	23 23	14 14	Overcast
EDINBURGH	21 28	12 15	Overcast
FRANKFURT	31 35	15 14	Cloudy
GENEVA	24 25	14 12	Cloudy
HARARE	18 24	11 12	Fair
HELSINKI	26 29	9 14	Cloudy
HONG KONG	37 37	21 21	Cloudy
HOUOTON	20 26	16 12	Fair
ISTANBUL	20 26	12 12	Fair
JERUSALEM	24 25	18 14	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24 25	13 12	Overcast
LISBON	28 32	17 13	Fair
LONDON	24 25	14 14	Overcast

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## BOOKS

**THE THEATER WE WORKED FOR**  
The Letters of Eugene O'Neill to Kenneth Macgowan  
Edited by Jackson R. Bryer, with the assistance of Ruth M. Alvarez.  
With introductory essays by Travis Bogard. 274 pp. \$25.  
Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

**W**HETHER they were events in his own life or in his plays, Eugene O'Neill did not believe in accidents, and his first letter to the critic and producer Kenneth Macgowan was animated by this sense of the inevitable. "I feel, somehow, as if I'd known you for a long time," he wrote in 1921, "and that we were fated for a real friendship." The two men did, in fact, go on to become colleagues in the theater, and over the years they would exchange dozens of letters — letters now collected in this useful if somewhat limited volume.

Since most of Macgowan's letters and telegrams to O'Neill have disappeared, the correspondence tends to be curiously one-sided, and many of O'Neill's notes are little more than routine exchanges about finances and travel plans. Still, as the book's editors point out, the letters — buttressed by Travis Bogard's judicious introductory essays — illuminate "the unique bond formed between these two men with a common vision of what the American theater could and must be," and as such provide a welcome addition to the existing canon of work on America's only Nobel Prize-winning playwright. If the resonance of these letters is greater for the reader already familiar with the details of O'Neill's story, they also serve as a pleasant enough introduction to his life and works.

When O'Neill and Macgowan first met, they were still struggling to articulate their respective careers, and their friendship would help both to achieve clearer self-definition: O'Neill as a playwright who would forge a narrative, tragic stage literature; and Macgowan as a gifted producer, helping others to realize their talents. Although he was the same age as O'Neill — both studied with Professor George Pierce Baker at Harvard — Macgowan quickly became a kind of mentor for the playwright, his interest in theater aesthetics, masks and psychiatry would leave a lasting imprint on many of the writer's early and middle plays.

Together with the stage designer Robert Edmund Jones, O'Neill and Macgowan soon formed the famous triumvirate that ran the Experimental Theater at the Provincetown Playhouse during the early 1920s. The theater, in O'Neill's words, was to emphasize "imaginative new interpretation" and "experimentation in production," and in the course of three seasons it did stage several critical and popular successes, including such O'Neill works as "Desire Under the Elms" and "The Great God Brown."

Friendly Squabbling

By 1926, however, commercial considerations had increasingly come to dictate the theater's policies, and after some friendly squabbling, the triumvirate disbanded. Following a difficult period in which he floundered for direction, Macgowan went on to a substantial career in Hollywood as a producer at RKO and 20th Century-Fox — he worked on such movies as "Little Women," "Lifeboat" and "Jane Eyre" — and O'Neill soon found a new producer in Lawrence Langner and the Theater Guild.

Even though their professional association ended, the two men remained friends, and their correspondence begins to take on a more casual, personal tone. Whereas the early letters concerning the Experimental Theater are filled with lofty philosophical speculation about the purpose of dramatic art and forgettable exchanges



Eugene O'Neill

about the merits of casting one actor over another, the later ones give a sharper sense of the monumental passions and daily frustrations that marked O'Neill's life.

While still married to Agnes, his second wife, O'Neill enlisted Macgowan's aid in secretly sending roses to his new love, the beautiful and tempestuous Carlotta Monterey, who would become his "wife, mistress, mother, nurse." Letters written during a trip to Europe with Carlotta are filled with exclamation points and informed by a spirit of romantic infatuation ("I wonder about foolish and goggle-eyed with joy"); others, reviling Agnes and her friends, reveal an uglier, more paranoid side ("if she refuses to get a divorce I can eventually starve her into it").

As O'Neill struggled to find language capable of expressing his emotions, his letters depict, in a kind of shorthand, many of his lasting concerns and preoccupations. His hypochondria, his bouts with alcohol, his contempt for actors and, of course, his furious idealism and determination to shun the middle course in favor of finding something deeper and more real — these are all portrayed.

His last letters to Macgowan, however, become considerably shorter and more cryptic. Geographical distance and diverging concerns, after all, have separated the two friends: by the late '30s Macgowan was busy producing films, and O'Neill had isolated himself at Tao House to work without distraction. A degenerative nerve disorder would prevent the playwright from finishing his long-planned cycle of 11 plays, and he spent his final days in a Boston hotel room seeing no one except his doctor and nurse and Carlotta. He no doubt had intimations of his fate when he wrote Macgowan in 1941: "Production isn't that important. It can always wait. Writing can't."

His last letter to Macgowan, however, became considerably shorter and more cryptic. Geographical distance and diverging concerns, after all, have separated the two friends: by the late '30s Macgowan was busy producing films, and O'Neill had isolated himself at Tao House to work without distraction. A degenerative nerve disorder would prevent the playwright from finishing his long-planned cycle of 11 plays, and he spent his final days in a Boston hotel room seeing no one except his doctor and nurse and Carlotta. He no doubt had intimations of his fate when he wrote Macgowan in 1941: "Production isn't that important. It can always wait. Writing can't."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Canadian Closes Old Vic Deal

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — Edwin Mirvish, a Canadian businessman, has closed a deal for the Old Vic theater. Mirvish, whose offer of just under \$1 million was the high bid for the Old Vic on June 24, plans to bring musical comedies to the former mecca of Shakespearean actors, which closed 15 months ago because of heavy losses.

**P**EANUTS

I'M GONNA HELP YOU WITH YOUR BASEBALL PROBLEM, BIG BROTHER.

**I'M WRITING A LETTER TO JOE GARAGIOLA**

**GARAGIOLA**

**WHATEVER**

**B. C.**

POOK

VEGETABLES

WHAT'S UP, DOC?

VEGETABLES

CARROTS

VEGETABLES

IM BUYING A NEW BOWLING BALL

YOUNG GEESE

**B. L O N D I E**

DAGWOOD, I REALLY NEED TO BORROW FIFTY BUCKS

YOUNG GEESE

GEE, I WAS GONNA SPEND THIS FIFTY ON A NEW BOWLING BALL

OKAY, HERE WHAT DO YOU NEED IT FOR?

IT'S MORE IMPORTANT TO GIVE IT TO A FRIEND IN NEED.

IM BUYING A NEW BOWLING BALL

THAT OUTA SIGHT OUTA MIND SAYING IS A LOT OF BUSHWA!

ALVIN

**B. E E T L E B A I L E Y**

KILLER SWEEPS! ZERO MOPS!

BEETLE DOES THE DISHES!

WORM

WORM

ANOTHER ONE OF MY RULES WHEN I'VE GOT TO SPEND FIFTY BUCKS NO ONE ELSE AS THE RIGHT TO SPEND IT!

ALVIN

IT'S JUST GOD'S WAY OF TELLING YOU TO SLOW DOWN YOUR BACKSWING

ALVIN

**A N D Y C A P P**

WHAT GETS INTO ME? I COULD SINK SO LOW!

SNIFF

I TELL YOU

DON'T START!!

IT IS! I'LL BE IN TOUCH JUST AS SOON AS I RECEIVE THE BILL OF PARTICULARS! IN THE MEANTIME I WANT TO SEE JUNE!

BRADLEY ECKERT

WHY?

SHE MAY REMEMBER SOMETHING WHICH YOU DON'T—AND IT'S CERTAIN SHELL BE CALLED AS A WITNESS!

ALVIN

IT'S JUST GOD'S WAY OF TELLING YOU TO SLOW DOWN YOUR BACKSWING

ALVIN

**W I Z A R D o f I D**

I HURT MY BACK, PLAYING GOLF

I'M NOT SURPRISED... I'VE SEEN YOU PLAY

IT'S JUST GOD'S WAY OF TELLING YOU TO SLOW DOWN YOUR BACKSWING

WHAT'S THAT SUPPOSED TO MEAN?

IT IS! I'LL BE IN TOUCH JUST AS SOON AS I RECEIVE THE BILL OF PARTICULARS! IN THE MEANTIME I WANT TO SEE JUNE!

BRADLEY ECKERT

WHY?

SHE MAY REMEMBER SOMETHING WHICH YOU DON'T—AND IT'S CERTAIN SHELL BE CALLED AS A WITNESS!

ALVIN

IT'S JUST GOD'S WAY OF TELLING YOU TO SLOW DOWN YOUR BACKSWING

ALVIN

**D O O N E S B U R Y**

DAUGHTER DUTY, KIDDY YOU'VE GOT TO TAKE ME TO THE DOCTOR'S AND HOLD MY HAND.

WHAT FOR, MOM?

AMMO-CENTESIS?

WHAT'S THAT SUPPOSED TO MEAN?

IT IS! I'LL BE IN TOUCH JUST AS SOON AS I RECEIVE THE BILL OF PARTICULARS! IN THE MEANTIME I WANT TO SEE JUNE!

BRADLEY ECKERT

YES, THEY STICK A THREE-FOOT NEEDLE THROUGH MY BELLY, SOME KIND OF BATHROOM AMMO-CENTESIS TEST?

OH, GROSS! MIND F.I.T. PASS, MOM! UP IN TEN MINUTES

YES, I'M PICKING YOU UP IN TEN MINUTES

**J U M B L E**

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

CHEEN

SMIPK

MEEDAF

HEETES

WHAT A MERMAID IS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.</

## SPORTS

**Oberkfell, Mura Down Pirates for Cards, 7-3**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers  
ST. LOUIS — Ken Oberkfell hit a pair of two-run doubles and Steve Mura pitched a four-hitter as the St. Louis Cardinals beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 7-3, here Thursday night in a game called in the bottom of the fifth inning after a rain delay of two hours 15 minutes.

Oberkfell's hits, in the second and third, came off Larry McWilliams (7-5). David Green just called up from Triple-A Louisville, singled and doubled for the winners.

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

scoring twice and driving in a run. Mura (9-7) struck out five and walked two.

Pirate Manager Chuck Tanner was dissatisfied with the way the umpires handled matters. On a yellow pad, he made detailed notations of how hard it was raining and when the lightning, which flashed periodically, had started. He said he would ask Pittsburgh General Manager Harding Peterman to protest the game.

Said Bob Engel, the umpires' crew chief: "There were two storms coming back-to-back. We waited two hours, and we think that was fair. It didn't ease off."

**Dodgers 3, Braves 2**

In Los Angeles, Ron Cey's sacrifice fly with one out in the 10th gave the Dodgers a 3-2 triumph over Atlanta.

**Expos 9, Phillies 2**

In Philadelphia, Joel Youngblood drove in three runs and Tim Wallach hit his first career grand-slam home run to highlight an 18-inning attack and beat Montreal snap a three-game losing streak with a 9-2 rout of the Phillies.

**Cubs 5, Mets 1**

In Chicago, Randy Martz pitched a two-hitter and Jay Johnstone hit a two-run homer to lead the Cubs to a rain-delayed 5-1 triumph over New York.

**Reds 4, Padres 2**

In San Diego, Tom Seaver won for the fifth time this season and Johnny Bench hit a third-inning home run to lead Cincinnati past the Padres, 4-2. Seaver is now 32-7 lifetime against San Diego.

**Giants 5, Astros 2**

In San Francisco, Bill Laskay pitched seven shutout innings and Greg Minton gained his 19th save

to lead the Giants in a 5-2 decision over Houston.

**Orioles 5, Royals 1**

In the American League, in Baltimore, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter in spite of the Orioles' 5-1 victory over Kansas City. Palmer (9-3) had a no-hitter through five innings, but Jerry Martin doubled down the left-field line leading off the sixth.

**Twins 8, Angels 6**

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Washington hit a three-run homer in the third to spoil Luis Tiant's return to the majors and Mickey Hatcher delivered a pair of run-scoring singles in a 10-inning Minnesota 8-6 triumph over California.

**Rangers 7, Yankees 2**

In New York, Dave Hostetter drove in four runs — two coming on a first-inning home run — and Charlie Hough scattered eight hits over seven innings to lead Texas over the Yankees, 7-2.

**Tigers 5, Blue Jays 2**

In Detroit, Jerry Turner hit a two-run home run and singled in the final run of a three-run fifth as the Tigers downed Toronto, 7-4, to sweep a doubleheader. In the opener, Jerry Udy pitched a seven-hitter and Rick Leach doubled home two runs to pace Detroit's 5-2 victory.

**Major League Standings**

In Philadelphia, Joel Youngblood drove in three runs and Tim Wallach hit his first career grand-slam home run to highlight an 18-inning attack and beat Montreal snap a three-game losing streak with a 9-2 rout of the Phillies.

In Chicago, Randy Martz pitched a two-hitter and Jay Johnstone hit a two-run homer to lead the Cubs to a rain-delayed 5-1 triumph over New York.

In San Diego, Tom Seaver won for the fifth time this season and Johnny Bench hit a third-inning home run to lead Cincinnati past the Padres, 4-2. Seaver is now 32-7 lifetime against San Diego.

In San Francisco, Bill Laskay pitched seven shutout innings and Greg Minton gained his 19th save

to lead the Giants in a 5-2 decision over Houston.

**Orioles 5, Royals 1**

In the American League, in Baltimore, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter in spite of the Orioles' 5-1 victory over Kansas City. Palmer (9-3) had a no-hitter through five innings, but Jerry Martin doubled down the left-field line leading off the sixth.

**Twins 8, Angels 6**

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Washington hit a three-run homer in the third to spoil Luis Tiant's return to the majors and Mickey Hatcher delivered a pair of run-scoring singles in a 10-inning Minnesota 8-6 triumph over California.

**Rangers 7, Yankees 2**

In New York, Dave Hostetter drove in four runs — two coming on a first-inning home run — and Charlie Hough scattered eight hits over seven innings to lead Texas over the Yankees, 7-2.

**Tigers 5, Blue Jays 2**

In Detroit, Jerry Turner hit a two-run home run and singled in the final run of a three-run fifth as the Tigers downed Toronto, 7-4, to sweep a doubleheader. In the opener, Jerry Udy pitched a seven-hitter and Rick Leach doubled home two runs to pace Detroit's 5-2 victory.

In Chicago, Randy Martz pitched a two-hitter and Jay Johnstone hit a two-run homer to lead the Cubs to a rain-delayed 5-1 triumph over New York.

In San Diego, Tom Seaver won for the fifth time this season and Johnny Bench hit a third-inning home run to lead Cincinnati past the Padres, 4-2. Seaver is now 32-7 lifetime against San Diego.

In San Francisco, Bill Laskay pitched seven shutout innings and Greg Minton gained his 19th save

to lead the Giants in a 5-2 decision over Houston.

**Orioles 5, Royals 1**

In the American League, in Baltimore, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter in spite of the Orioles' 5-1 victory over Kansas City. Palmer (9-3) had a no-hitter through five innings, but Jerry Martin doubled down the left-field line leading off the sixth.

**Twins 8, Angels 6**

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Washington hit a three-run homer in the third to spoil Luis Tiant's return to the majors and Mickey Hatcher delivered a pair of run-scoring singles in a 10-inning Minnesota 8-6 triumph over California.

**Rangers 7, Yankees 2**

In New York, Dave Hostetter drove in four runs — two coming on a first-inning home run — and Charlie Hough scattered eight hits over seven innings to lead Texas over the Yankees, 7-2.

**Tigers 5, Blue Jays 2**

In Detroit, Jerry Turner hit a two-run home run and singled in the final run of a three-run fifth as the Tigers downed Toronto, 7-4, to sweep a doubleheader. In the opener, Jerry Udy pitched a seven-hitter and Rick Leach doubled home two runs to pace Detroit's 5-2 victory.

In Chicago, Randy Martz pitched a two-hitter and Jay Johnstone hit a two-run homer to lead the Cubs to a rain-delayed 5-1 triumph over New York.

In San Diego, Tom Seaver won for the fifth time this season and Johnny Bench hit a third-inning home run to lead Cincinnati past the Padres, 4-2. Seaver is now 32-7 lifetime against San Diego.

In San Francisco, Bill Laskay pitched seven shutout innings and Greg Minton gained his 19th save

to lead the Giants in a 5-2 decision over Houston.

**Orioles 5, Royals 1**

In the American League, in Baltimore, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter in spite of the Orioles' 5-1 victory over Kansas City. Palmer (9-3) had a no-hitter through five innings, but Jerry Martin doubled down the left-field line leading off the sixth.

**Twins 8, Angels 6**

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Washington hit a three-run homer in the third to spoil Luis Tiant's return to the majors and Mickey Hatcher delivered a pair of run-scoring singles in a 10-inning Minnesota 8-6 triumph over California.

**Rangers 7, Yankees 2**

In New York, Dave Hostetter drove in four runs — two coming on a first-inning home run — and Charlie Hough scattered eight hits over seven innings to lead Texas over the Yankees, 7-2.

**Tigers 5, Blue Jays 2**

In Detroit, Jerry Turner hit a two-run home run and singled in the final run of a three-run fifth as the Tigers downed Toronto, 7-4, to sweep a doubleheader. In the opener, Jerry Udy pitched a seven-hitter and Rick Leach doubled home two runs to pace Detroit's 5-2 victory.

In Chicago, Randy Martz pitched a two-hitter and Jay Johnstone hit a two-run homer to lead the Cubs to a rain-delayed 5-1 triumph over New York.

In San Diego, Tom Seaver won for the fifth time this season and Johnny Bench hit a third-inning home run to lead Cincinnati past the Padres, 4-2. Seaver is now 32-7 lifetime against San Diego.

In San Francisco, Bill Laskay pitched seven shutout innings and Greg Minton gained his 19th save

to lead the Giants in a 5-2 decision over Houston.

**Orioles 5, Royals 1**

In the American League, in Baltimore, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter in spite of the Orioles' 5-1 victory over Kansas City. Palmer (9-3) had a no-hitter through five innings, but Jerry Martin doubled down the left-field line leading off the sixth.

**Twins 8, Angels 6**

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Washington hit a three-run homer in the third to spoil Luis Tiant's return to the majors and Mickey Hatcher delivered a pair of run-scoring singles in a 10-inning Minnesota 8-6 triumph over California.

**Rangers 7, Yankees 2**

In New York, Dave Hostetter drove in four runs — two coming on a first-inning home run — and Charlie Hough scattered eight hits over seven innings to lead Texas over the Yankees, 7-2.

**Tigers 5, Blue Jays 2**

In Detroit, Jerry Turner hit a two-run home run and singled in the final run of a three-run fifth as the Tigers downed Toronto, 7-4, to sweep a doubleheader. In the opener, Jerry Udy pitched a seven-hitter and Rick Leach doubled home two runs to pace Detroit's 5-2 victory.

In Chicago, Randy Martz pitched a two-hitter and Jay Johnstone hit a two-run homer to lead the Cubs to a rain-delayed 5-1 triumph over New York.

In San Diego, Tom Seaver won for the fifth time this season and Johnny Bench hit a third-inning home run to lead Cincinnati past the Padres, 4-2. Seaver is now 32-7 lifetime against San Diego.

In San Francisco, Bill Laskay pitched seven shutout innings and Greg Minton gained his 19th save

to lead the Giants in a 5-2 decision over Houston.

**Orioles 5, Royals 1**

In the American League, in Baltimore, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter in spite of the Orioles' 5-1 victory over Kansas City. Palmer (9-3) had a no-hitter through five innings, but Jerry Martin doubled down the left-field line leading off the sixth.

**Twins 8, Angels 6**

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Washington hit a three-run homer in the third to spoil Luis Tiant's return to the majors and Mickey Hatcher delivered a pair of run-scoring singles in a 10-inning Minnesota 8-6 triumph over California.

**Rangers 7, Yankees 2**

In New York, Dave Hostetter drove in four runs — two coming on a first-inning home run — and Charlie Hough scattered eight hits over seven innings to lead Texas over the Yankees, 7-2.

**Tigers 5, Blue Jays 2**

In Detroit, Jerry Turner hit a two-run home run and singled in the final run of a three-run fifth as the Tigers downed Toronto, 7-4, to sweep a doubleheader. In the opener, Jerry Udy pitched a seven-hitter and Rick Leach doubled home two runs to pace Detroit's 5-2 victory.

In Chicago, Randy Martz pitched a two-hitter and Jay Johnstone hit a two-run homer to lead the Cubs to a rain-delayed 5-1 triumph over New York.

In San Diego, Tom Seaver won for the fifth time this season and Johnny Bench hit a third-inning home run to lead Cincinnati past the Padres, 4-2. Seaver is now 32-7 lifetime against San Diego.

In San Francisco, Bill Laskay pitched seven shutout innings and Greg Minton gained his 19th save

to lead the Giants in a 5-2 decision over Houston.

**Orioles 5, Royals 1**

In the American League, in Baltimore, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter in spite of the Orioles' 5-1 victory over Kansas City. Palmer (9-3) had a no-hitter through five innings, but Jerry Martin doubled down the left-field line leading off the sixth.

**Twins 8, Angels 6**

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Washington hit a three-run homer in the third to spoil Luis Tiant's return to the majors and Mickey Hatcher delivered a pair of run-scoring singles in a 10-inning Minnesota 8-6 triumph over California.

**Rangers 7, Yankees 2**

In New York, Dave Hostetter drove in four runs — two coming on a first-inning home run — and Charlie Hough scattered eight hits over seven innings to lead Texas over the Yankees, 7-2.

**Tigers 5, Blue Jays 2**

In Detroit, Jerry Turner hit a two-run home run and singled in the final run of a three-run fifth as the Tigers downed Toronto, 7-4, to sweep a doubleheader. In the opener, Jerry Udy pitched a seven-hitter and Rick Leach doubled home two runs to pace Detroit's 5-2 victory.

In Chicago, Randy Martz pitched a two-hitter and Jay Johnstone hit a two-run homer to lead the Cubs to a rain-delayed 5-1 triumph over New York.

In San Diego, Tom Seaver won for the fifth time this season and Johnny Bench hit a third-inning home run to lead Cincinnati past the Padres, 4-2. Seaver is now 32-7 lifetime against San Diego.

In San Francisco, Bill Laskay pitched seven shutout innings and Greg Minton gained his 19th save

to lead the Giants in a 5-2 decision over Houston.

**Orioles 5, Royals 1**

In the American League, in Baltimore, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter in spite of the Orioles' 5-1 victory over Kansas City. Palmer (9-3) had a no-hitter through five innings, but Jerry Martin doubled down the left-field line leading off the sixth.

**Twins 8, Angels 6**

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Washington hit a three-run homer in the third to spoil Luis Tiant's return to the majors and Mickey Hatcher delivered a pair of run-scoring singles in a 10-inning Minnesota 8-6 triumph over California.

**Rangers 7, Yankees 2**

In New York, Dave Hostetter drove in four runs — two coming on a first-inning home run — and Charlie Hough scattered eight hits over seven innings to lead Texas over the Yankees, 7-2.

**Tigers 5, Blue Jays 2**

In Detroit, Jerry Turner hit a two-run home run and singled in the final run of a three-run fifth as the Tigers downed Toronto, 7-4, to sweep a doubleheader. In the opener, Jerry Udy pitched a seven-hitter and Rick Leach doubled home two runs to pace Detroit's 5-2 victory.

In Chicago, Randy Martz pitched a two-hitter and Jay Johnstone hit a two-run homer to lead the Cubs to a rain-delayed 5-1 triumph over New York.

In San Diego, Tom Seaver won for the fifth time this season and Johnny Bench hit a third-inning home run to lead Cincinnati past the Padres, 4-2. Seaver is now 32-7 lifetime against San Diego.

In San Francisco, Bill Laskay pitched seven shutout innings and Greg Minton gained his 19th save

to lead the Giants in a 5-2 decision over Houston.

**Orioles 5, Royals 1**

In the American League, in Baltimore, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter in spite of the Orioles' 5-1 victory over Kansas City. Palmer (9-3) had a no-hitter through five innings, but Jerry Martin doubled down the left-field line leading off the sixth.

**Twins 8, Angels 6**

In Anaheim, Calif., Ron Washington hit a three-run homer in the third to spoil Luis Tiant's return to the majors and Mickey Hatcher delivered a pair of run-scoring singles in a 10-inning Minnesota 8-6 triumph over California.

**Rangers 7, Yankees 2**

In New York, Dave Hostetter drove in four runs — two coming on a first-inning home run — and Charlie Hough scattered eight hits over seven innings to lead Texas over the Yankees, 7-2.

**Tigers 5, Blue Jays 2**

## MINNESOTA LETTER

## The Song of Pipestone

By Dan Sullivan

Los Angeles Times Service

**PiPESTONE, Minn.** — The first performance of this pageant was notable not only because of its pioneer start under many difficulties but because it was rained out." So says the program.

At this time of year, tepees are set up around town, meaning it's time for Pipestone's annual Song of Hiawatha pageant.

The Hiawatha pageant is representative of about 100 outdoor historical dramas staged across the United States every summer. It is not as well known as "The Lost Colony" in Roanoke, Va., or "Ramon" in Hemet, Calif., but it is a small enterprise. (This year's budget tops \$60,000.)

The Hiawatha Pageant runs for three weekends every summer out at the quarry, and families come from all over Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa to see it. Saturday Review magazine, it is said, once ran a story about the pageant under the headline "The Oberammergau of the Plains."

The pageant is based on Longfellow's "The Song of Hiawatha" and the connection with the town is not forgotten. Early in the poem, Gitche Manitou, the Great Spirit, calls the tribes "to the great Red Pipestone Quarry" and commands them to live like brothers.

Volunteer Cast

Longfellow had learned of the Pipestone quarry — from which the Sioux and other nations took soft red rock for their ceremonial pipes — from the writings of the explorer-artist George Catlin. "I am afraid I shall never look with mortal eye on the great Red Pipestone Quarry," the aging poet wrote in 1879, declining an invitation to the town's Fourth of July celebration.

July 4 is still an event in Pipestone (pop. 4,887), and in August there is the Pipestone County Fair. But nothing tops the pageant, produced by the Hiawatha Club. Its volunteer cast approaches 200, depending on what else there is to do that weekend, and everyone in town seems to have played in it at least once.

The Hiawatha Club's major activity the rest of the year is improving the pageant's setting. (The show itself is pretty well frozen, especially since the narration and dialogue were recorded by some

named "New York actors" several seasons back.) Originally, the audience sat on the grass and watched the show across a lagoon by the illumination of auto headlights. Now there is a graded audience area, a cement-block control tower with all manner of spotlights and tape decks, a concessions building, dressing rooms, and a bar for members of the Hiawatha Club.

The pageant begins with a recording of authentic Sioux war chants accompanied by a sort of Indian costume parade. What follows is not authentic Indian material and did not really pretend to be it. It is, however, a fair representation of Longfellow's view of the Noble Red Man. If you crane at the finale — Hiawatha selling off to the Happy Hunting Grounds behind a friar widdling a large crucifix — you cannot deny its connection with the poem.

The Padding Love Call'

But when Hiawatha and Minnehaha paddle out into the lake, it is hard to justify a taped voice from the darkness singing "The Indian Love Call."

In general, however, the pageant treats its characters with dignity and keeps the audience watching. It is bit like watching a wide-screen movie filmed entirely in long shot. The action pans from one set to another: the lovers canoeing across the water, Hiawatha's village with its night fires, the riverbank where he wrestles with the corn god, the waterfall where he kills the snakes.

The acting is mostly physical, a matter of timing: You run up the hill and know how to take the plunge into the lagoon. It is demanding enough to require two Hiawathas per show. The evening's emotional coloration is mostly provided by the actors' taped voices, which are properly restrained.

The show lasts about two hours and gets a little drawn out toward the end. Any theater person could think of a dozen visual tricks to jazz it up. But then, it is a pageant, not a play — a local celebration of summer that everybody knows by heart. Abrupt changes would be fatal.

Still, if the Hiawatha Club can make gradual improvements in the grounds, why not in the show? A good start would be to throw out "Indian Love Call."

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

AMERICA CALLING

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE

to the  
INTERNATIONAL  
HERALD  
TRIBUNE  
AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 40% of the newsprint price, depending on your country of residence.

For details  
on the special introductory offer,  
write to:INT'L SUBSCRIPTIONS Department,  
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,  
62000 ARRAS, France. Or phone Paris 747-12-05 ext. 305.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

contact our local distributor or:  
International Herald Tribune  
1801 Taft Street Centennial Building  
24-34 Harmony Road  
HONG KONG  
Tel: HK 3-4667-24SUBSCRIBE TO  
THE WALL STREET  
JOURNAL  
INTERNATIONAL AIR EDITIONRates for U.S. and United Europe:  
\$25 ..... 1 Year  
\$85 ..... 6 months  
\$25 ..... 4 monthsDelivery by Air: Freight from  
New York every business day.Send order with payment to: John Tolson,  
The WALL STREET JOURNAL  
Box 1000, One Penn Plaza, New York,  
10161, U.S.A.YOUR LONDON TICKET AGENT  
Sell for CATE and all major operators.  
Tel: LONDON 2247-6748.ASTRO-DATOS offers a scientifically  
computed horoscope. Each report  
provides you with 9 pages of  
personal revealing data giving you  
unique insight into yourself, written  
in English. Astro-Datos can also  
accrue the birth date of the  
more accurate ASTRO-DATOS birth.  
Please print carefully, name, birth  
date, sex, and address. Postage  
is present. Address: Astro-Datos, P.O. Box  
1182, Madrid, Spain.WANT TO BUY, SELL, TRADE or  
rent a home, yard or other property  
in or out of the United States? Advertise  
FREE in the first free international  
classified publication. Write to: NewView,  
Valley Stream, N.Y. 11582, U.S.A.PSYCHIC HELP - Analysis, mystery,  
sagacity, ability. Inquiries: Write to Box  
788, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neely  
Cedes, Cedars, N.J. 08521.

PERSONAL HELP - Juvenile problems?

PSYCHIC HELP - In English. 3 p.m.  
11 p.m. Tel: Paris 728-80-80.HYPNOTISE, COMPULSIVE EATING,  
SMOKING, DRINKING, PAIN,  
GARDENING, etc. Paris 202-40-77.ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in  
English only, Paris 634-57-65.THERAPY CLINIC, Psychotherapy,  
Hypnotherapy, Psychotherapy,  
Hypnotherapy, Paris 49-40-77.SUD, N.Y. (U.S.A.) Free delivery.  
Kotar, P.O. 2,000 Brussels, Belgium.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

FRANCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Services. Sun-  
days, French 10 a.m., English 11:15 a.m.

Wednesday, French &amp; English, 7 p.m.

of Second Church of Christ, Scientist.

28 Blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris, France.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 r.  
de Vauzelles, Paris 6, Ma. St. Sophie.  
Sunday morning, 9:30 a.m. Tel: 94-95-00.

Rev. A. Sommerich, 927-07-00.

MOVING

AU. ANIMAL TRAVEL AGENCY,  
4805 West Gray - Tampa, FL 33609.  
Tel: 80-8857. Tel: 813-579-1400.CONTINENT, Tel: 281-18-81 PARIS  
(near Gare) A & S. Co. of  
Luxury Mayfair. Apartment for  
holiday, fully equipped, recently renovated  
bedroom. Tel: 01-499-21-04 UK.

## MOVING

## INTERDEAN

Who else for your  
next international move

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM: 44-30-44  
894-26-11

BARCELONA: 65-31-21

BOLOGNA: 31-05-91

BRUSSELS: 24-59-04

CANADA: 64-32-32

GENEVA: 42-85-30

THE HAGUE: 60-11-08

MADRID: 57-41-41

MUNICH: 141-50-36

NAPLES: 72-32-22

PARIS: 47-53-57

VIENNA: 95-55-30

ZURICH: 343-20-00

INTERDEAN

INTERDEAN